

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 4239-53232	FOR FURTHER ACTION see Notification of Transmittal of International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/220) as well as, where applicable, item 5 below.	
International application No. PCT/US 99/ 18750	International filing date (day/month/year) 17/08/1999	(Earliest) Priority Date (day/month/year) 17/08/1998
Applicant THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES...et. al.		

This International Search Report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This International Search Report consists of a total of 3 sheets.

☒ It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

1. Basis of the report

- a. With regard to the **language**, the international search was carried out on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

☐ the international search was carried out on the basis of a translation of the international application furnished to this Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).

- b. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing :

☒ contained in the international application in written form.

☒ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.

☐ the statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.

☐ the statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished

2. ☐ **Certain claims were found unsearchable** (See Box I).

3. ☐ **Unity of invention is lacking** (see Box II).

4. With regard to the **title**,

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:

5. With regard to the **abstract**,

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. The figure of the **drawings** to be published with the abstract is Figure No.

☐ as suggested by the applicant.

☐ because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.

☐ because this figure better characterizes the invention.

☒ None of the figures.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/18750

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 7 C12Q1/68 C12N15/11 C07K16/14

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C12Q C12N C07K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>GARBE T. & STRINGER J. : "Molecular characterization of clustered variants of genes encoding major surface antigens of human <i>Pneumocystis carinii</i>"</p> <p>INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, vol. 62, no. 8, - August 1994 (1994-08) pages 3092-3101, XP002128593</p> <p>cited in the application</p> <p>the whole document</p> <p>---</p> <p>-/--</p>	1-45

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

° Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

25 January 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

10/02/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Authorized officer

Müller, F

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/18750

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>THEUS S A ET AL: "Immunization with the major surface glycoprotein of Pneumocystis carinii elicits a protective response" VACCINE,GB,BUTTERWORTH SCIENTIFIC. GUILDFORD, vol. 16, no. 11-12, - 11 July 1998 (1998-07-11) page 1149-1157 XP004124618 ISSN: 0264-410X the whole document</p>	24,25
X	<p>KOVACS J.A. ET AL.,: "Multiple genes encode the major surface glycoprotein of Pneumocystis carinii" J. BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 268, no. 8, - 15 March 1993 (1993-03-15) pages 6034-6040, XP002128594 the whole document</p>	1,23
X	<p>CHARY-REDDY S ET AL: "IDENTIFICATION OF EXTRAPULMONARY PNEUMOCYSTIS CARINII IN IMMUNOCOMPROMISED RATS BY PCR" JOURNAL OF CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY,US,WASHINGTON, DC, vol. 34, no. 7, - July 1996 (1996-07) page 1660-1665 XP000865721 ISSN: 0095-1137 the whole document</p>	1,23
A	<p>US 5 776 680 A (LEIBOWITZ MICHAEL J ET AL) 7 July 1998 (1998-07-07) cited in the application the whole document</p>	
P,X	<p>MEI Q. ET AL.,: "Characterization of major surface glycoprotein genes of human pneumocystis carinii and high-level expression of a conserved region" INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, vol. 66, no. 9, - September 1998 (1998-09) pages 4268-4273, XP002128595 the whole document ^</p>	1-45

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 99/18750

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5776680	A	07-07-1998	US 5849484 A	15-12-1998

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION

(PCT Rule 61.2)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
 United States Patent and Trademark
 Office
 Box PCT
 Washington, D.C.20231
 ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE

in its capacity as elected Office

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 09 May 2000 (09.05.00)	
International application No. PCT/US99/18750	Applicant's or agent's file reference 4239-53232
International filing date (day/month/year) 17 August 1999 (17.08.99)	Priority date (day/month/year) 17 August 1998 (17.08.98)
Applicant KOVACS, Joseph, A. et al	

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:

☒ in the demand filed with the International Preliminary Examining Authority on:
 16 March 2000 (16.03.00)

☐ in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:

2. The election ☒ was

☐ was not

made before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date or, where Rule 32 applies, within the time limit under Rule 32.2(b).

The International Bureau of WIPO
 34, chemin des Colombettes
 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35

Authorized officer

Pascal Piriou

Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38

PCT

20 OCT 2000

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 4239-53232		See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)
FOR FURTHER ACTION		
International application No. PCT/US99/18750	International filing date (day/month/year) 17/08/1999	Priority date (day/month/year) 17/08/1998
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC C12Q1/68		
Applicant THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES... et al.		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.


2. This REPORT consists of a total of 7 sheets, including this cover sheet.

☒ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consist of a total of 5 sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☒ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☒ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 16/03/2000	Date of completion of this report 17.10.2000
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority:  European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: +49 89 2399 - 4465	Authorized officer Bradbrook, D Telephone No. +49 89 2399 7413



**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/US99/18750

I. Basis of the report

1. This report has been drawn on the basis of (*substitute sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to the report since they do not contain amendments.*):

Description, pages:

1-30 as originally filed

Claims, No.:

1-45 as amended under Article 19

Drawings, sheets:

1/13-13/13 as originally filed

2. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☐ the description, pages:
☐ the claims, Nos.:
☐ the drawings, sheets:

3. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

4. Additional observations, if necessary:

see separate sheet

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/US99/18750

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Yes:	Claims	1-27,33-45
	No:	Claims	28-32
Inventive step (IS)	Yes:	Claims	4-16,22,24,33-45
	No:	Claims	1-3,17-21,23,25-32
Industrial applicability (IA)	Yes:	Claims	1-45
	No:	Claims	

2. Citations and explanations

see separate sheet

VII. Certain defects in the international application

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted:

see separate sheet

VIII. Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:

see separate sheet

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/US99/18750

Section I

1. Basis of the opinion
 - a. Originally filed documents also include pages 1-57 of sequence listing.
 - b. Sequence listing pages 1-57, filed with the letter of 19.10.99, do not form part of the application (Rule 13^{ter}.1(f) PCT).

Section V

2. The applicant's observations submitted with the amended claims have been considered in establishing this report.
3. Reference is made to the following documents:

D1: Garbe and Stringer, Infect.Immun., Vol.62, pp.3092-3101 (1994);
D2: Chary-Reddy and Graves, J.Clin.Microbiol., Vol.34, pp.1660-1665 (1996);
D3: Kovacs et al., J.Biol.Chem., Vol.268, pp.6034-6040 (1993).

4. Novelty (Article 33(2) PCT)

Claim 28 is directed to a nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of the given portions of SEQ ID NOs 1,3,5,7,9,11,13,15 and sequences with at least 70% sequence identity with the said portions. The sequence shown in Fig.5a of D1 comprises a sequence highly homologous with those of the claim, for instance, nucleotides 2987-3232 show >96% homology with residues 2839-3084 of SEQ ID NO 7. Therefore the subject-matter of claim 28 is not novel over D1. Similarly, the nucleic acid molecules of claims 29 and 30 are comprised in the msgl sequence of D1, which thereby renders said claims not novel; moreover, in view of the cloning methods used to gain said sequences (D1: Materials and Methods), the recombinant vector (claim 31) and cell containing said vector (claim 32) are also inevitably disclosed by D1.

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/US99/18750

5. Inventive step (Article 33(3) PCT)

- a. Methods of detecting pathogenic microorganisms based on identification of specific DNA sequences, using PCR amplification and/or oligonucleotide probe hybridization, are common in the art. For instance, D2 describes the identification of *P. carinii* from rat tissues by PCR amplification of a portion of the rat *P. carinii* msg gene (p.1660, Introduction, paragraph 2). The targeting of sequences which are conserved in, but unique to, the pathogenic organisms in any one disease is an important aspect of such an analysis, and indeed the primers in D2 were chosen according to specific homology with rat msg genes (p.1663, col.1, paragraph 1).
- b. The MSG protein of *P. carinii* is encoded by multiple related genes producing a family of closely related proteins, as disclosed in D3 for rat *P. carinii*. However, as pointed out in the present application (p.2, l.20-26), more variation occurs between msg genes isolated from different host-specific strains, so that sequences suitable for detection in the rat are not necessarily applicable to humans.
- c. Claims 1 and 23 are directed to methods of detecting *Pneumocystis carinii*, in which a conserved region within human *P. carinii* is amplified using primers from the human *P. carinii* MSG protein encoding sequence (claim 1), or is hybridized with a probe for a conserved region within the human *P. carinii* MSG protein encoding sequence. However, these claims simply define the standard approach to identifying pathogenic microorganisms, applied here to a specific case, without defining the essential feature required to carry it out, i.e the conserved sequence.
- d. Moreover, D1 discloses a complete human *P. carinii* msg sequence, as well as several partial sequences: Fig.6 shows alignment of amino acid sequence data from four msg clones. Several portions clearly show a high degree of homology, which would be expected to extend also to the nucleic acid sequences.
- e. Thus, the skilled person seeking to detect human *P. carinii* would use standard methods and the sequence data provided in D1, concentrating on possible homologous regions in order to increase his chances of success. As such, the

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/US99/18750

subject-matter of claims 1 and 23 does not appear to be inventive.

Dependent claims 2, 3 and 17-21 do not appear to contain any additional features which, in combination with the features of the claims to which they refer, would render them inventive in the sense of Article 33(3) PCT, as said features are considered standard in the art.

- f. Claims 25-27 are directed to the human MSG proteins 1, 3, 11, 14, 32, 33 and 35, and their corresponding nucleic acid sequences. Although these sequences have not previously been disclosed and are therefore novel, they are not considered to be inventive. The existence of a number of variants would be expected in the light of D3, and the availability of complete human MSG gene and protein sequences from D1 means that it would be routine practice for the skilled person to isolate such variants; this indeed is what appears to have been done in the present application. Therefore, claims 25-27 are not considered to be inventive.
- 6a. Claims 4-16, 22 and 24 each provide preferred embodiments of the claimed methods, using specific sequences, all of which are directed to a particular conserved region of the msg genes. Although the teaching of D1 might enable the skilled person to try certain portions of the genes based on the incomplete comparisons in Fig.6, he would not specifically be directed to the conserved region in question. Thus said claims appear to be novel and inventive.
- b. Similarly the kits (claims 33-43) comprising primers taken from the specified conserved region are not anticipated by any prior art document, taken alone or in combination, and therefore seem to be new and inventive.
- c. The antibodies defined in claims 44 and 45 are raised against two specific sequences, providing different effects: one is unique to and thus specific for HMSG32 (claim 44); the other is for a conserved MSG epitope (claim 45). Both are novel and inventive, as the antigenic peptides defined are not indicated in the prior art.
- 7. The document Mei et al., Infect.Immun., Vol.66, pp.4268-4273 (Sept.1998), was cited as a P,X-document in the International Search Report. However, the priority

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/US99/18750

date of 17.08.98 for the present application is considered to be valid, so that the cited document does not count as prior art under Rule 64.1 PCT for the purposes of Article 33 PCT.

Section VII

8. Contrary to the requirements of Rule 5.1(a)(ii) PCT, the relevant background art disclosed in the document D2 is not mentioned in the description, nor is this document identified therein.

Section VIII

9. The following objections are under Article 6 PCT:
- a. The phrase "and conservative substitutions thereof", used in claim 25, is vague and leaves the reader in doubt as to the exact nature of the subject-matter being claimed, thereby rendering the definition of the subject-matter of said claims unclear. Although conservative substitutions are discussed in the description (p.13-14), it is unclear in what way such substitutions may be limited. In particular, this same passage refers to sequences of at least 63% homology (which would include the MSG disclosed in D1), and thereby implies that the subject-matter for which protection is sought may be different to that defined by claims 25-27, i.e. not restricted to the sequences given. Therefore, a lack of clarity in the claims arises when using the description to interpret them.
 - b. Claims 4-7, 28 and 33-35 refer to residues 2887-3132 of HMSG33 (SEQ ID NO:11), although said SEQ ID NO:11 extends only as far as residue 3054. Said claims are therefore unclear.
 - c. The vague and imprecise statement in the description, p.30, l.9-13, referring to the "spirit" of the invention, implies that the subject-matter for which protection is sought may be different to that defined by the claims, thereby resulting in lack of clarity (Article 6 PCT) when used to interpret them (see also PCT Guidelines, C-III, 4.3a).

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CLAIMS

We claim:

- 5 1. A method of detecting the presence of *Pneumocystis carinii* in a biological specimen, comprising:
 amplifying a highly conserved region within a human-*P. carinii* nucleic acid sequence, if such sequence is present in the sample, using two or more oligonucleotide primers derived from human-*P. carinii* MSG protein encoding sequence; and
10 determining whether an amplified sequence is present.
2. The method according to claim 1, wherein amplification of the human-*P. carinii* nucleic acid sequence is by polymerase chain reaction.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the human-*P. carinii* nucleic acid sequence is a highly conserved region within an MSG-protein encoding sequence.
- 15 4. The method of claim 3, wherein the highly conserved region comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of: residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).
- 20 5. The method of claim 1, wherein at least one oligonucleotide primer comprises at least 15 contiguous nucleotides from a sequence chosen from the group consisting of: residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15) and nucleic acid sequences having at least 70% sequence homology with
25 residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).
- 30 6. The method of claim 5, wherein at least one oligonucleotide primer comprises at least 15 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid sequence having at least 90% sequence homology with residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).
- 35 7. The method of claim 5, wherein at least one oligonucleotide primer comprises at least 15 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid sequence having at least 95% sequence homology with residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of

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HMSG32 (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).

8. The method of claim 5, wherein the oligonucleotide primers are chosen from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 17, SEQ ID NO: 18, SEQ ID NO: 19, SEQ ID NO: 20, SEQ ID NO: 23, and SEQ ID NO: 24.

9. The method of claim 5, wherein the pair of oligonucleotide primers consist of one upstream primer and one downstream primer.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein:
the upstream primer is chosen from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 17, SEQ ID NO: 18, SEQ ID NO: 19, SEQ ID NO: 23; and
the downstream primer is chosen from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 20 and SEQ ID NO: 24.

11. The method of claim 8, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises SEQ ID NO: 17.

12. The method of claim 8, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises SEQ ID NO: 18.

13. The method of claim 8, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises SEQ ID NO: 19.

14. The method of claim 8, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises SEQ ID NO: 20.

15. The method of claim 8, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises SEQ ID NO: 23.

16. The method of claim 8, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises SEQ ID NO: 24.

17. The method of claim 1, wherein the biological specimen is from the oropharyngeal tract.

18. The method of claim 1, wherein the biological specimen is from blood.

19. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of determining whether an amplified sequence is present comprises one or more of:

- (a) electrophoresis and staining of the amplified sequence; or
- (b) hybridization to a labeled probe of the amplified sequence.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein the amplified sequence is detected by hybridization to a labeled probe.

21. The method of claim 22, wherein the probe comprises a detectable non-isotopic label chosen from the group consisting of:

- a fluorescent molecule;
- a chemiluminescent molecule;
- an enzyme;

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a co-factor;
an enzyme substrate; and
a hapten.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein the labeled probe comprises a nucleic acid
sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 19.

23. A method of detecting the presence of *Pneumocystis carinii* in a biological
specimen, comprising:

exposing the biological specimen to a probe that hybridizes to a highly conserved
region within a human-*P. carinii* nucleic acid sequence, if the sequence is present in the sample to
form a hybridization complex; and

determining whether the hybridization complex is present
wherein the nucleic acid sequence derived from human-*P. carinii* is an MSG encoding
sequence.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the labeled probe comprises a nucleic acid
sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 19.

25. A purified protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group
consisting of

- (a) SEQ ID NO: 2;
- (b) SEQ ID NO: 4;
- (c) SEQ ID NO: 6;
- (d) SEQ ID NO: 8;
- (e) SEQ ID NO: 10;
- (f) SEQ ID NO: 12;
- (g) SEQ ID NO: 14;

and conservative substitutions thereof.

26. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein according to claim 25.

27. The isolated nucleic acid molecule according to claim 26, wherein the nucleic acid
molecule has a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 1; SEQ ID NO: 2; SEQ
ID NO: 3; SEQ ID NO: 4; SEQ ID NO: 5; SEQ ID NO: 6; SEQ ID NO: 7; SEQ ID NO: 15; and SEQ
ID NO: 17.

28. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group
consisting of: residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID
NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-
3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of
HMSG35 (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15); and a sequence with at least
70% sequence identity with residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of
HMSGp3 (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ

-34-

ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).

29. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of: at least 15 contiguous nucleotides of the nucleic acid molecule according to claim 28.

5 30. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of: at least 20 contiguous nucleotides of the nucleic acid molecule according to claim 29.

31. A recombinant vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule according to claim 28.

32. A transgenic cell comprising the vector according to claim 31.

33. A kit for detecting a human-*P. carinii* nucleic acid sequence comprising at least a
10 pair of primers each comprising at least 15 contiguous nucleotides of sequence selected from the group consisting of: residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15); and a sequence with at least
15 70% sequence identity with residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).

34. A kit for detecting a human-*P. carinii* nucleic acid sequence comprising at least a
20 pair of primers each comprising at least 20 contiguous nucleotides of sequence selected from the group consisting of: residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15); and a sequence with at least
25 70% sequence identity with residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).

35. A kit for detecting a human-*P. carinii* nucleic acid sequence comprising at least a
30 pair of primers each comprising at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of sequence selected from the group consisting of: residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15); and a sequence with at least
35 70% sequence identity with residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).

-35-

36. The kit of claim 33, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 17; SEQ ID NO: 18; SEQ ID NO: 19; SEQ ID NO: 20; SEQ ID NO: 21; SEQ ID NO: 22; SEQ ID NO: 23; and SEQ ID NO: 24.

37. The kit of claim 36, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises the sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 17.

38. The kit of claim 36, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises the sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 18.

39. The kit of claim 36, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises the sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 19.

40. The kit of claim 36, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises the sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 21.

41. The kit of claim 36, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises the sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 22.

42. The kit of claim 36, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises the sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 23.

43. The kit of claim 36, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises the sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 24.

44. Antibody raised against the peptide sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 25.

45. Antibody raised against the peptide sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 26.

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From the
INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINING AUTHORITY

2001

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF TRANSMITTAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT (PCT Rule 71.1)

To:

NOONAN, William D.
KLARQUIST, SPARKMAN, CAMPBELL,
LEIGH & WHINSTON, LLP
One World Trade Center, Suite 1600
121 S.W. Salmon Street
Portland, Oregon 97204
ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE

Date of mailing
(day/month/year) 17.10.2000

Applicant's or agent's file reference
4239-53232

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION

International application No.
PCT/US99/18750

International filing date (day/month/year)
17/08/1999

Priority date (day/month/year)
17/08/1998

Applicant
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES... et al.

1. The applicant is hereby notified that this International Preliminary Examining Authority transmits herewith the international preliminary examination report and its annexes, if any, established on the international application.
2. A copy of the report and its annexes, if any, is being transmitted to the International Bureau for communication to all the elected Offices.
3. Where required by any of the elected Offices, the International Bureau will prepare an English translation of the report (but not of any annexes) and will transmit such translation to those Offices.
4. **REMINDER**

The applicant must enter the national phase before each elected Office by performing certain acts (filing translations and paying national fees) within 30 months from the priority date (or later in some Offices) (Article 39(1)) (see also the reminder sent by the International Bureau with Form PCT/IB/301).

Where a translation of the international application must be furnished to an elected Office, that translation must contain a translation of any annexes to the international preliminary examination report. It is the applicant's responsibility to prepare and furnish such translation directly to each elected Office concerned.

For further details on the applicable time limits and requirements of the elected Offices, see Volume II of the PCT Applicant's Guide.

Name and mailing address of the IPEA/



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Authorized officer

Digiusto, M

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PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 4239-53232	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)	
International application No. PCT/US99/18750	International filing date (day/month/year) 17/08/1999	Priority date (day/month/year) 17/08/1998
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC C12Q1/68		
Applicant THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES... et al.		



1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.
2. This REPORT consists of a total of 7 sheets, including this cover sheet.

☒ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

 These annexes consist of a total of 5 sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☒ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☒ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 16/03/2000	Date of completion of this report 17.10.2000
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority:  European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: +49 89 2399 - 4465	Authorized officer Bradbrook, D Telephone No. +49 89 2399 7413 

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/US99/18750

I. Basis of the report

1. This report has been drawn on the basis of (*substitute sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to the report since they do not contain amendments.*):

Description, pages:

1-30 as originally filed

Claims, No.:

1-45 as amended under Article 19

Drawings, sheets:

1/13-13/13 as originally filed

2. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☐ the description, pages:
☐ the claims, Nos.:
☐ the drawings, sheets:

3. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

4. Additional observations, if necessary:

see separate sheet

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/US99/18750

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Yes:	Claims	1-27,33-45
	No:	Claims	28-32
Inventive step (IS)	Yes:	Claims	4-16,22,24,33-45
	No:	Claims	1-3,17-21,23,25-32
Industrial applicability (IA)	Yes:	Claims	1-45
	No:	Claims	

2. Citations and explanations

see separate sheet

VII. Certain defects in the international application

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted:

see separate sheet

VIII. Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:

see separate sheet

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/US99/18750

Section I

1. Basis of the opinion
 - a. Originally filed documents also include pages 1-57 of sequence listing.
 - b. Sequence listing pages 1-57, filed with the letter of 19.10.99, do not form part of the application (Rule 13^{ter}.1(f) PCT).

Section V

2. The applicant's observations submitted with the amended claims have been considered in establishing this report.
3. Reference is made to the following documents:

D1: Garbe and Stringer, Infect.Immun., Vol.62, pp.3092-3101 (1994);
D2: Chary-Reddy and Graves, J.Clin.Microbiol., Vol.34, pp.1660-1665 (1996);
D3: Kovacs et al., J.Biol.Chem., Vol.268, pp.6034-6040 (1993).

4. Novelty (Article 33(2) PCT)

Claim 28 is directed to a nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of the given portions of SEQ ID NOs 1,3,5,7,9,11,13,15 and sequences with at least 70% sequence identity with the said portions. The sequence shown in Fig.5a of D1 comprises a sequence highly homologous with those of the claim, for instance, nucleotides 2987-3232 show >96% homology with residues 2839-3084 of SEQ ID NO 7. Therefore the subject-matter of claim 28 is not novel over D1. Similarly, the nucleic acid molecules of claims 29 and 30 are comprised in the msgl sequence of D1, which thereby renders said claims not novel; moreover, in view of the cloning methods used to gain said sequences (D1: Materials and Methods), the recombinant vector (claim 31) and cell containing said vector (claim 32) are also inevitably disclosed by D1.

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/US99/18750

5. Inventive step (Article 33(3) PCT)

- a. Methods of detecting pathogenic microorganisms based on identification of specific DNA sequences, using PCR amplification and/or oligonucleotide probe hybridization, are common in the art. For instance, D2 describes the identification of *P. carinii* from rat tissues by PCR amplification of a portion of the rat *P. carinii* msg gene (p.1660, Introduction, paragraph 2). The targeting of sequences which are conserved in, but unique to, the pathogenic organisms in any one disease is an important aspect of such an analysis, and indeed the primers in D2 were chosen according to specific homology with rat msg genes (p.1663, col.1, paragraph 1).
- b. The MSG protein of *P. carinii* is encoded by multiple related genes producing a family of closely related proteins, as disclosed in D3 for rat *P. carinii*. However, as pointed out in the present application (p.2, l.20-26), more variation occurs between msg genes isolated from different host-specific strains, so that sequences suitable for detection in the rat are not necessarily applicable to humans.
- c. Claims 1 and 23 are directed to methods of detecting *Pneumocystis carinii*, in which a conserved region within human *P. carinii* is amplified using primers from the human *P. carinii* MSG protein encoding sequence (claim 1), or is hybridized with a probe for a conserved region within the human *P. carinii* MSG protein encoding sequence. However, these claims simply define the standard approach to identifying pathogenic microorganisms, applied here to a specific case, without defining the essential feature required to carry it out, i.e the conserved sequence.
- d. Moreover, D1 discloses a complete human *P. carinii* msg sequence, as well as several partial sequences: Fig.6 shows alignment of amino acid sequence data from four msg clones. Several portions clearly show a high degree of homology, which would be expected to extend also to the nucleic acid sequences.
- e. Thus, the skilled person seeking to detect human *P. carinii* would use standard methods and the sequence data provided in D1, concentrating on possible homologous regions in order to increase his chances of success. As such, the

subject-matter of claims 1 and 23 does not appear to be inventive.

Dependent claims 2, 3 and 17-21 do not appear to contain any additional features which, in combination with the features of the claims to which they refer, would render them inventive in the sense of Article 33(3) PCT, as said features are considered standard in the art.

- f. Claims 25-27 are directed to the human MSG proteins 1, 3, 11, 14, 32, 33 and 35, and their corresponding nucleic acid sequences. Although these sequences have not previously been disclosed and are therefore novel, they are not considered to be inventive. The existence of a number of variants would be expected in the light of D3, and the availability of complete human MSG gene and protein sequences from D1 means that it would be routine practice for the skilled person to isolate such variants; this indeed is what appears to have been done in the present application. Therefore, claims 25-27 are not considered to be inventive.
- 6a. Claims 4-16, 22 and 24 each provide preferred embodiments of the claimed methods, using specific sequences, all of which are directed to a particular conserved region of the msg genes. Although the teaching of D1 might enable the skilled person to try certain portions of the genes based on the incomplete comparisons in Fig.6, he would not specifically be directed to the conserved region in question. Thus said claims appear to be novel and inventive.
- b. Similarly the kits (claims 33-43) comprising primers taken from the specified conserved region are not anticipated by any prior art document, taken alone or in combination, and therefore seem to be new and inventive.
- c. The antibodies defined in claims 44 and 45 are raised against two specific sequences, providing different effects: one is unique to and thus specific for HMSG32 (claim 44); the other is for a conserved MSG epitope (claim 45). Both are novel and inventive, as the antigenic peptides defined are not indicated in the prior art.
- 7. The document Mei et al., Infect.Immun., Vol.66, pp.4268-4273 (Sept.1998), was cited as a P,X-document in the International Search Report. However, the priority

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/US99/18750

date of 17.08.98 for the present application is considered to be valid, so that the cited document does not count as prior art under Rule 64.1 PCT for the purposes of Article 33 PCT.

Section VII

8. Contrary to the requirements of Rule 5.1(a)(ii) PCT, the relevant background art disclosed in the document D2 is not mentioned in the description, nor is this document identified therein.

Section VIII

9. The following objections are under Article 6 PCT:
- a. The phrase "and conservative substitutions thereof", used in claim 25, is vague and leaves the reader in doubt as to the exact nature of the subject-matter being claimed, thereby rendering the definition of the subject-matter of said claims unclear. Although conservative substitutions are discussed in the description (p.13-14), it is unclear in what way such substitutions may be limited. In particular, this same passage refers to sequences of at least 63% homology (which would include the MSG disclosed in D1), and thereby implies that the subject-matter for which protection is sought may be different to that defined by claims 25-27, i.e. not restricted to the sequences given. Therefore, a lack of clarity in the claims arises when using the description to interpret them.
 - b. Claims 4-7, 28 and 33-35 refer to residues 2887-3132 of HMSG33 (SEQ ID NO:11), although said SEQ ID NO:11 extends only as far as residue 3054. Said claims are therefore unclear.
 - c. The vague and imprecise statement in the description, p.30, l.9-13, referring to the "spirit" of the invention, implies that the subject-matter for which protection is sought may be different to that defined by the claims, thereby resulting in lack of clarity (Article 6 PCT) when used to interpret them (see also PCT Guidelines, C-III, 4.3a).

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From the:
INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINING AUTHORITY

To:

NOONAN, William D.
KLARQUIST, SPARKMAN, CAMPBELL,
LEIGH & WHINSTON, LLP
One World Trade Center, Suite 1600
121 S.W. Salmon Street
Portland, Oregon 97204
ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE

PTO/PCT Rec'd 20 FEB 2001

PCT

WRITTEN OPINION

(PCT Rule 66)

Date of mailing (day/month/year)		26.05.2000
Applicant's or agent's file reference 4239-53232		REPLY DUE within 3 month(s) from the above date of mailing
International application No. PCT/US99/18750	International filing date (day/month/year) 17/08/1999	Priority date (day/month/year) 17/08/1998
International Patent Classification (IPC) or both national classification and IPC C12Q1/68		
Applicant THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES... et al.		

1. This written opinion is the **first** drawn up by this International Preliminary Examining Authority.

2. This opinion contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the opinion
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Rule 66.2(a)(ii) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain document cited
- VII ☒ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☒ Certain observations on the international application

3. The applicant is hereby **invited to reply** to this opinion.

When? See the time limit indicated above. The applicant may, before the expiration of that time limit, request this Authority to grant an extension, see Rule 66.2(d).

How? By submitting a written reply, accompanied, where appropriate, by amendments, according to Rule 66.3. For the form and the language of the amendments, see Rules 66.8 and 66.9.

Also: For an additional opportunity to submit amendments, see Rule 66.4.
For the examiner's obligation to consider amendments and/or arguments, see Rule 66.4 bis.
For an informal communication with the examiner, see Rule 66.6.

If no reply is filed, the international preliminary examination report will be established on the basis of this opinion.

4. The final date by which the international preliminary examination report must be established according to Rule 69.2 is: 17/12/2000.

DOCKETED FOR: 8.26.00
COMPUTER ☒
CARD ☒
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DRAWER ☒
BKPR ☒
ANN SVE ☒

Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority:



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D-80298 Munich
Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 epmu d
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Authorized officer / Examiner

Bradbrook, D

Formalities officer (incl. extension of time limits)

Borinski, W

Telephone No. +49 89 2399 8237



I. Basis of the opinion

1. This opinion has been drawn on the basis of (*substitute sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this opinion as "originally filed".*):

Description, pages:

1-30 as originally filed

Claims, No.:

1-45 as received on 16/03/2000 with letter of 13/03/2000

Drawings, sheets:

1/13-13/13 as originally filed

2. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☐ the description, pages:
☐ the claims, Nos.:
☐ the drawings, sheets:

3. This opinion has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

4. Additional observations, if necessary:

see separate sheet

V. Reasoned statement under Rule 66.2(a)(ii) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement**1. Statement**

Novelty (N)	Claims	28-32 (NO)
Inventive step (IS)	Claims	1-3,17-21,23,25-27 (NO)
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	

2. Citations and explanations

see separate sheet

VII. Certain defects in the international application

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted:

see separate sheet

VIII. Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:

see separate sheet

Section I

1. Basis of the opinion

- a. Originally filed documents also include pages 1-57 of sequence listing.
- b. Sequence listing pages 1-57, filed with the letter of 19.10.99, do not form part of the application (Rule 13^{ter}.1(f) PCT).

Section V

2. The applicant's observations submitted with the amended claims have been considered in establishing this written opinion.

3. Reference is made to the following documents:

D1: Garbe and Stringer, Infect.Immun., Vol.62, pp.3092-3101 (1994);
D2: Chary-Reddy and Graves, J.Clin.Microbiol., Vol.34, pp.1660-1665 (1996);
D3: Kovacs et al., J.Biol.Chem., Vol.268, pp.6034-6040 (1993).

4. Novelty (Article 33(2) PCT)

Claim 28 is directed to a nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of the given portions of SEQ ID NOs 1,3,5,7,9,11,13,15 and sequences with at least 70% sequence identity with the said portions. The sequence shown in Fig.5a of D1 comprises a sequence highly homologous with those of the claim, for instance, nucleotides 2987-3232 show >96% homology with residues 2839-3084 of SEQ ID NO 7. Therefore the subject-matter of claim 28 is not novel over D1. Similarly, the nucleic acid molecules of claims 29 and 30 are comprised in the msgl sequence of D1, which thereby renders said claims not novel; moreover, in view of the cloning methods used to gain said sequences (D1: Materials and Methods), the recombinant vector (claim 31) and cell containing said vector (claim 32) are also inevitably disclosed by D1.

5. Inventive step (Article 33(3) PCT)

- a. Methods of detecting pathogenic microorganisms based on identification of specific DNA sequences, using PCR amplification and/or oligonucleotide probe hybridization, are common in the art. For instance, D2 describes the identification of *P. carinii* from rat tissues by PCR amplification of a portion of the rat *P. carinii* msg gene (p.1660, Introduction, paragraph 2). The targeting of sequences which are conserved in, but unique to, the pathogenic organisms in any one disease is an important aspect of such an analysis, and indeed the primers in D2 were chosen according to specific homology with rat msg genes (p.1663, col.1, paragraph 1).
- b. The MSG protein of *P. carinii* is encoded by multiple related genes producing a family of closely related proteins, as disclosed in D3 for rat *P. carinii*. However, as pointed out in the present application (p.2, l.20-26), more variation occurs between msg genes isolated from different host-specific strains, so that sequences suitable for detection in the rat are not necessarily applicable to humans.
- c. Claims 1 and 23 are directed to methods of detecting *Pneumocystis carinii*, in which a conserved region within human *P. carinii* is amplified using primers from the human *P. carinii* MSG protein encoding sequence (claim 1), or is hybridized with a probe for a conserved region within the human *P. carinii* MSG protein encoding sequence. However, these claims simply define the standard approach to identifying pathogenic microorganisms, applied here to a specific case, without defining the essential feature required to carry it out, i.e the conserved sequence.
- d. Moreover, D1 discloses a complete human *P. carinii* msg sequence, as well as several partial sequences: Fig.6 shows alignment of amino acid sequence data from four msg clones. Several portions clearly show a high degree of homology, which would be expected to extend also to the nucleic acid sequences.
- e. Thus, the skilled person seeking to detect human *P. carinii* would use standard methods and the sequence data provided in D1, concentrating on possible homologous regions in order to increase his chances of success. As such, the

subject-matter of claims 1 and 23 does not appear to be inventive.

Dependent claims 2, 3 and 17-21 do not appear to contain any additional features which, in combination with the features of the claims to which they refer, would render them inventive in the sense of Article 33(3) PCT, as said features are considered standard in the art.

- f. Claims 25-27 are directed to the human MSG proteins 1, 3, 11, 14, 32, 33 and 35, and their corresponding nucleic acid sequences. Although these sequences have not previously been disclosed and are therefore novel, they are not considered to be inventive. The existence of a number of variants would be expected in the light of D3, and the availability of complete human MSG gene and protein sequences from D1 means that it would be routine practice for the skilled person to isolate such variants; this indeed is what appears to have been done in the present application. Therefore, claims 25-27 are not considered to be inventive.
- 6a. Claims 4-16, 22 and 24 each provide preferred embodiments of the claimed methods, using specific sequences, all of which are directed to a particular conserved region of the msg genes. Although the teaching of D1 might enable the skilled person to try certain portions of the genes based on the incomplete comparisons in Fig.6, he would not specifically be directed to the conserved region in question. Thus said claims appear to be novel and inventive.
- b. Similarly the kits (claims 33-43) comprising primers taken from the specified conserved region are not anticipated by any prior art document, taken alone or in combination, and therefore seem to be new and inventive.
- c. The antibodies defined in claims 44 and 45 are raised against two specific sequences, providing different effects: one is unique to and thus specific for HMSG32 (claim 44); the other is for a conserved MSG epitope (claim 45). Both are novel and inventive, as the antigenic peptides defined are not indicated in the prior art.
- 7. The document Mei et al., Infect.Immun., Vol.66, pp.4268-4273 (Sept.1998), was cited as a P,X-document in the International Search Report. However, the priority

date of 17.08.98 for the present application is considered to be valid, so that the cited document does not count as prior art under Rule 64.1 PCT for the purposes of Article 33 PCT.

Section VII

8. Contrary to the requirements of Rule 5.1(a)(ii) PCT, the relevant background art disclosed in the document D2 is not mentioned in the description, nor is this document identified therein.

Section VIII

9. The following objections are under Article 6 PCT:
- a. The phrase "and conservative substitutions thereof", used in claim 25, is vague and leaves the reader in doubt as to the exact nature of the subject-matter being claimed, thereby rendering the definition of the subject-matter of said claims unclear. Although conservative substitutions are discussed in the description (p.13-14), it is unclear in what way such substitutions may be limited. In particular, this same passage refers to sequences of at least 63% homology (which would include the MSG disclosed in D1), and thereby implies that the subject-matter for which protection is sought may be different to that defined by claims 25-27, i.e. not restricted to the sequences given. Therefore, a lack of clarity in the claims arises when using the description to interpret them.
 - b. Claims 4-7, 28 and 33-35 refer to residues 2887-3132 of HMSG33 (SEQ ID NO:11), although said SEQ ID NO:11 extends only as far as residue 3054.
 - c. The vague and imprecise statement in the description, p.30, l.9-13, referring to the "spirit" of the invention, implies that the subject-matter for which protection is sought may be different to that defined by the claims, thereby resulting in lack of clarity (Article 6 PCT) when used to interpret them (see also PCT Guidelines, C-III, 4.3a).



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Europäisches
Patentamt

Generaldirektion 2

European
Patent Office

Directorate General 2

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des brevets

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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/18750</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 17 August 1999 (17.08.99)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 60/096,805 17 August 1998 (17.08.98) US</p> <p>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, represented by THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES [US/US]; The National Institutes of Health, Office of Technology Transfer, Suite 325, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20852 (US).</p> <p>(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): KOVACS, Joseph, A. [US/US]; 12512 Meadow Farm Road, Potomac, MD 20854 (US). HUANG, Shengning [CN/US]; Apartment 405, 4998 Battery Lane, Bethesda, MD 20814 (US). MASUR, Henry [US/US]; 4810 Fort Sumner Drive, Bethesda, MD 20816 (US). FISCHER, Steven, H. [US/US]; Apartment 203, 10600 Montrose Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20814 (US). GILL, Vee, J. [US/US]; 10816 Fox Hunt Lane, Potomac, MD 20854 (US). MEI, Qin [CN/US]; 230 Tudor Drive, North Wales, PA 19454 (US).</p>	<p>(74) Agent: NOONAN, William, D., M., D.; Klarquist, Sparkman, Campbell, Leigh & Whinston, LLP, One World Trade Center, Suite 1600, 121 SW Salmon Street, Portland, OR 97204 (US).</p> <p>(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p>Published With international search report. With amended claims.</p> <p>Date of publication of the amended claims: 18 May 2000 (18.05.00)</p>	

(54) Title: IDENTIFICATION OF A REGION OF THE MAJOR SURFACE GLYCOPROTEIN (MSG) GENE OF HUMAN *PNEUMOCYSTIS CARINII*

(57) Abstract

Particularly sensitive techniques for the detection of *P. carinii* in clinical samples are disclosed. These techniques relate to the PCR amplification and/or detection of human-*P. carinii* major surface glycoprotein (MSG) gene sequences. Also disclosed are seven novel genes encoding human-*P. carinii* MSG, and the proteins encoded for by these genes. These genes provide proof that human-*P. carinii* MSG is encoded for by a highly conserved gene family, and that the corresponding proteins have a very highly conserved region of about 100 amino acids near their C-terminal end. This highly conserved carboxy-terminal region has a significantly different sequence than that found in rat-derived MSG.

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(54) Title: IDENTIFICATION OF A REGION OF THE MAJOR SURFACE GLYCOPROTEIN (MSG) GENE OF HUMAN <i>PNEUMOCYSTIS CARINII</i> (57) Abstract Particularly sensitive techniques for the detection of <i>P. carinii</i> in clinical samples are disclosed. These techniques relate to the PCR amplification and/or detection of human- <i>P. carinii</i> major surface glycoprotein (MSG) gene sequences. Also disclosed are seven novel genes encoding human- <i>P. carinii</i> MSG, and the proteins encoded for by these genes. These genes provide proof that human- <i>P. carinii</i> MSG is encoded for by a highly conserved gene family, and that the corresponding proteins have a very highly conserved region of about 100 amino acids near their C-terminal end. This highly conserved carboxy-terminal region has a significantly different sequence than that found in rat-derived MSG.		

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**IDENTIFICATION OF A REGION OF THE MAJOR SURFACE
GLYCOPROTEIN (MSG) GENE
OF HUMAN *PNEUMOCYSTIS CARINII***

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to methods for detecting *Pneumocystis carinii* infection in humans, specifically to such methods that involve polymerase chain reaction or other amplification of nucleic acid sequences that encode a *Pneumocystis carinii* sp. f. hominis protein.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Pneumocystis carinii is an important life threatening opportunistic pathogen of immunocompromised patients, especially those with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. Conventional diagnosis of *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia (PCP) involves analysis of a tissue sample or oropharyngeal secretion sample for the presence of a *P. carinii* organism through staining and microscopic examination. Sample acquisition techniques have included such invasive methods as transbronchial biopsy, percutaneous lung biopsy, or open lung biopsy. Each of these techniques is fraught with possible complications and requires significant time and expense. In the mid 1980's, bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) was introduced as a less invasive, less expensive, and less complication-prone technique for acquiring samples to be used in PCP diagnosis (Ognibene *et al.* (1984) *Am. Rev. Respir. Dis.* 129:929-932). However BAL, coupled with bronchoscopy, still required special equipment and facilities, as well as the time of a physician and technician. Simpler still, it is now known that the *Pneumocystis* organism can also be detected in induced sputum samples (Bigby *et al.* (1986) *Am. Rev. Respir. Dis.* 133:515-518; Kovacs *et al.* (1988) *NEJM* 318:589-593).

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Advances also have occurred in the techniques used to detect the *Pneumocystis* organism in tissue and oropharyngeal secretion samples. Direct microscopic examination of clinical samples stained with, for instance, Giemsa stain or toluidine blue O, requires time-consuming sample preparation and subsequent examination by specially trained and experienced microscopy technicians (see, for instance, Bigby *et al.* (1986) *Am. Rev. Respir. Dis.* 133:515-518). This procedure has been somewhat simplified and rendered more amenable to mechanization through the use of monoclonal antibodies in detection of *P. carinii* antigens in clinical samples (Kovacs *et al.* (1988) *NEJM* 318:589-593). A few groups have used oligonucleotide probes complementary to *P. carinii* nucleotide sequences to detect the organism through hybridization, as in U. S. Pat. No. 5,164,490 (the Santi patent).

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Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) -mediated amplification of DNA or RNA-encoding sequences has been used to diagnose various diseases including leprosy (Santos *et al.* (1997) *J. Med. Microbiol.* 46:170-172) and PCP. This technique exhibits increased sensitivity over simple probe hybridization methods. Primers complementary to sequences encoding *P. carinii* mitochondrial or chromosomal ribosomal RNA (rRNA) have been used to amplify *Pneumocystis*-specific DNA

sequence, as in Wakefield *et al.* (1990) *Mol. Biochem. Parasit.* 43:69-76; Wakefield *et al.* (1990) *Lancet* 336:451-453; Lipschik *et al.* (1992) *Lancet* 340:203-206; WO 91/19005; and U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,519,127 (the Shah patent), 5,593,836 (the Niemiec patent) and 5,776,680 (the Leibowitz patent).

Other recent research advances relate to elucidating the molecular mechanisms involved in *P. carinii* infection. A great deal of interest has focused on the major surface glycoprotein (MSG; also called glycoprotein A) of *P. carinii*, because it is considered to be both a virulence factor and a target of host immune responses. MSG is the most abundant protein expressed on the surface of *P. carinii*, as assessed by Coomassie blue staining. It appears to play a critical role in the pathogenesis of pneumocystosis, possibly by acting as an attachment ligand to lung cells. MSG is also a target of both humoral and cellular immune responses by the host.

Multiple genes encode the MSG of rat-*P. carinii*, and different MSGs may be expressed in the lung of a rat infected with *P. carinii* (Angus *et al.* (1996) *J. Exp. Med.* 183:1229-1234; Kovacs *et al.* (1993) *J. Biol. Chem.* 268:6034-6040). Similarly, multiple genes encode the MSG of *P. carinii* infecting ferrets and mice (Haidaris *et al.* (1998) *DNA Res.* 5:77-85; Haidaris *et al.* (1992) *J. Infect. Dis.* 166:1113-1123). Additional studies have shown that there is a single genomic site for expression of rat MSG variants (Edman *et al.* (1996) *DNA Cell Biol.* 15:989-999; Sunkin and Stringer (1996) *Mol. Microbiol.* 19:283-295; Wada and Nakamura (1996) *DNA Res.* 3:55-64; Wada *et al.* (1995) *J. Infect. Dis.* 171:1563-1568). These studies suggest that *P. carinii* has developed an elaborate system for antigenic variation, presumably to evade host defense mechanisms.

Molecular and immunological studies have clearly demonstrated that *P. carinii* isolated from different host species are distinct organisms, and may in fact be separate species (Gigliotti (1992) *J. Infect. Dis.* 165:329-336; Keely *et al.* (1994) *J. Eukaryot. Microbiol.* 41:94S; Kovacs *et al.* (1989) *J. Infect. Dis.* 159:60-70; Stringer (1993) *Infect. Agents Dis.* 2:109-117). There is a high level of variation among orthologous genes, including the MSG genes, isolated from different host-specific strains of the *Pneumocystis*. Hence, diagnosis of *P. carinii* infection in human patients ideally requires *P. carinii* sp. f. hominis (hereinafter "human-*P. carinii*") derived reagents.

The cloning of human-*P. carinii* MSG genes has recently been reported (Garbe and Stringer (1994) *Infect. Immun.* 62:3092-3101; Stringer *et al.* (1993) *J. Eukaryot. Microbiol.* 40:821-826); however, only one full-length sequence was reported.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The inventors have discovered that human-*P. carinii* MSG is encoded for by a large, highly-conserved gene family, with a particularly conserved region of about 100 amino acids in the C-terminal region of the proteins. The have further discovered that direct detection or nucleic acid amplification (e.g., PCR amplification) of human-*P. carinii* MSG-encoding genes provides a particularly sensitive and specific technique for the detection of *P. carinii*, and the diagnosis of PCP.

This invention encompasses the purified novel human-*P. carinii* proteins represented by SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12,

and SEQ ID NO: 14, and isolated nucleic acid molecules that encode these proteins. Specific nucleic acid molecules encompassed in this invention include those represented in SEQ ID NO: 1; SEQ ID NO: 2; SEQ ID NO: 3; SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 5; SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 7; SEQ ID NO: 15; and SEQ ID NO: 17. Also encompassed within this invention are the isolated nucleic acid sequences that encode the carboxy-terminal conserved about 100 amino acids of the disclosed human-*P. carinii* MSGs; these may be used for amplification or as probes. The sequences of these conserved nucleic acid molecule regions include residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), or 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15). In addition, this invention encompasses sequences with at least 70% sequence identity to these regions, and recombinant vectors comprising such nucleic acid molecules and conserved regions from within such nucleic acid molecules, as well as transgenic cells including such a recombinant vector.

Another aspect of this invention provides a method of detecting the presence of *Pneumocystis carinii* in a biological specimen, by amplifying with a nucleic acid amplification method (e.g., the polymerase chain reaction) a human-*P. carinii* nucleic acid sequence using two or more oligonucleotide primers derived from a human-*P. carinii* MSG protein encoding sequence, then determining whether an amplified sequence is present. In a preferred embodiment of this invention, the human-*P. carinii* nucleic acid sequence is a highly conserved region within an MSG-protein encoding sequence. Such a highly conserved region may, for instance, include residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), or 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15). A further aspect of this invention is the method of detecting the presence of *Pneumocystis carinii* in a biological specimen, by determining whether an amplified sequence is present, for instance by electrophoresis and staining of the amplified sequence, or hybridization to a labeled probe of the amplified sequence. Appropriate labels for the hybridization probe include a fluorescent molecule, a chemiluminescent molecule, an enzyme, a co-factor, an enzyme substrate, or a hapten. The nucleotide sequence of such a probe can be chosen from any MSG gene sequence that is amplified in the detection method, and for instance can include a nucleic acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 19.

Another aspect of this invention is a method of detecting the presence of *Pneumocystis carinii* in a biological specimen by exposing the biological specimen to a probe that hybridizes to a human-*P. carinii* nucleic acid sequence derived from a human-*P. carinii* MSG protein encoding sequence. The labeled probe to be used in this method may, for instance, include the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 19.

This invention also encompasses one or more oligonucleotide primers including at least 15, or at least 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, or 100, contiguous nucleotides from any of the highly conserved

regions within an MSG-protein encoding sequence disclosed herein, or from any nucleic acid sequences having at least 70%, or at least 90% or 95%, sequence homology with these sequences. Specific examples of such oligonucleotide primer sequences are shown in SEQ ID NO: 17, SEQ ID NO: 18, SEQ ID NO: 19, SEQ ID NO: 20, SEQ ID NO: 23, and SEQ ID NO: 24. Of these primers, SEQ ID NO: 17, SEQ ID NO: 18, SEQ ID NO: 19, and SEQ ID NO: 23 may serve as upstream primers, while SEQ ID NO: 20 and SEQ ID NO: 24 may serve as down stream primers.

Kits for detection of a human-*P. carinii* nucleic acid sequence are another aspect of this invention. Such kits may include at least a pair of primers each comprising at least 15, or at least 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, or 100 contiguous nucleotides of any of the conserved regions of the herein disclosed MSG-encoding sequences, and homologs having at least 70% identity with such sequences. Representative primers include those represented by the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NO: 17; SEQ ID NO: 18; SEQ ID NO: 19; SEQ ID NO: 20; SEQ ID NO: 21; SEQ ID NO: 22; SEQ ID NO: 23; and SEQ ID NO: 24. These kits may further including a positive nucleic acid amplification (e.g., PCR) control sequence.

Antibodies raised to the peptide sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 25 or SEQ ID NO: 26 are also included within the scope of this invention.

The foregoing and other objects, features, and advantages of the invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description of several embodiments, which proceeds with reference to the accompanying figure and tables.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1A-1M is an alignment of the deduced amino acid sequences encoded by two of the human -*P. carinii* MSG genes contained in the genomic clone (*HMSGp1*, SEQ ID NO: 2; and *HMSGp3*, SEQ ID NO: 4) and the five genes generated by PCR (*HMSG11*, SEQ ID NO: 6; *HMSG14*, SEQ ID NO: 8; *HMSG32*, SEQ ID NO: 10; *HMSG33*, SEQ ID NO: 12 and *HMSG35*, SEQ ID NO: 14), together with a published sequence (*GBHMSG*) and a rat-*P. carinii* MSG sequence (*RMSGGP3*, GenBank accession number: L05906). A methionine was substituted for valine at position 1 in the PCR clones during amplification to facilitate expression, and thus is excluded from the alignment. The peptides that were synthesized and used to generate anti-peptide antibodies are shaded in light grey in Figure 1L (conserved epitope) or dark grey (*HMSG32*-specific epitope). The arrows (Figure 1L) flank the conserved region that was expressed in pET28a. The conserved carboxy-terminal region of the proteins is boxed (Figure 1L).

SEQUENCE LISTING

The nucleic and amino acid sequences listed in the accompanying sequence listing are shown using standard letter abbreviations for nucleotide bases, and three letter code for amino acids. Only one strand of each nucleic acid sequence is shown, but the complementary strand is understood as included by any reference to the displayed strand.

SEQ ID NO: 1 shows the nucleic acid sequence of *MSG HMSGp1*, GenBank Accession No: AF038556.

SEQ ID NO: 2 shows the amino acid sequence of MSG protein HMSGp1.

5 SEQ ID NO: 3 shows the nucleic acid sequence of *MSG HMSGp3*, GenBank Accession No: AF038556.

SEQ ID NO: 4 shows the amino acid sequence of MSG protein HMSGp3.

SEQ ID NO: 5 shows the nucleic acid sequence of *MSG HMSG11*, GenBank Accession No: AF033208.

SEQ ID NO: 6 shows the amino acid sequence of MSG protein HuMSG11.

10 SEQ ID NO: 7 shows the nucleic acid sequence of *MSG HMSG14*, GenBank Accession No: AF033209.

SEQ ID NO: 8 shows the amino acid sequence of MSG protein HuMSG14.

SEQ ID NO: 9 shows the nucleic acid sequence of *MSG HMSG32*, GenBank Accession No: AF033212.

15 SEQ ID NO: 10 shows the amino acid sequence of MSG protein HuMSG32.

SEQ ID NO: 11 shows the nucleic acid sequence of *MSG HMSG33*, GenBank Accession No: AF033210.

SEQ ID NO: 12 shows the amino acid sequence of MSG protein HuMSG33.

20 SEQ ID NO: 13 shows the nucleic acid sequence of *MSG HMSG35*, GenBank Accession No: AF033211.

SEQ ID NO: 14 shows the amino acid sequence of MSG protein HMSG35.

SEQ ID NO: 15 shows the nucleic acid sequence of the conserved carboxy-terminal portion of *MSG HMSGp2*, GenBank Accession Number: AF038556.

25 SEQ ID NO: 16 shows the amino acid sequence of the conserved carboxy-terminal portion of MSG protein HMSGp2.

SEQ ID NO: 17 shows oligonucleotide JKK14 (upstream primer).

SEQ ID NO: 18 shows oligonucleotide JKK15 (upstream primer).

SEQ ID NO: 19 shows oligonucleotide JKK16 (internal probe).

SEQ ID NO: 20 shows oligonucleotide JKK17 (downstream primer).

30 SEQ ID NO: 21 shows oligonucleotide JK151 (upstream cloning primer).

SEQ ID NO: 22 shows oligonucleotide JK152 (downstream cloning primer).

SEQ ID NO: 23 shows oligonucleotide JK451 (upstream C-terminal cloning primer).

SEQ ID NO: 24 shows oligonucleotide JK452 (downstream C-terminal cloning primer).

35 SEQ ID NO: 25 shows the amino acid sequence of the internal peptide used to generate antibodies.

SEQ ID NO: 26 shows the amino acid sequence of the C-terminal peptide used to generate antibodies.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

I. Abbreviations and Definitions

A. Abbreviations

5 PCP: *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia (pneumocystosis)

MSG: major surface glycoprotein

human-*P. carinii*: *P. carinii* sp. f. hominis, human-derived *Pneumocystis carinii*

B. Definitions

10 Unless otherwise noted, technical terms are used according to conventional usage.

Definitions of common terms in molecular biology may be found in Benjamin Lewin, *Genes V*, published by Oxford University Press, 1994 (ISBN 0-19-854287-9); Kendrew *et al.* (eds.), *The Encyclopedia of Molecular Biology*, published by Blackwell Science Ltd., 1994 (ISBN 0-632-02182-9); and Robert A. Meyers (ed.), *Molecular Biology and Biotechnology: a Comprehensive Desk*
15 *Reference*, published by VCH Publishers, Inc., 1995 (ISBN 1-56081-569-8).

In order to facilitate review of the various embodiments of the invention, the following definitions of terms are provided:

Biological Specimen: A biological specimen is a sample of bodily fluid or tissue used for laboratory testing or examination. As used herein, biological specimens include all clinical samples
20 useful for detection of microbial infection in subjects.

Appropriate tissue samples may be taken from the oropharyngeal tract, for instance from lung or bronchial tissue. Samples can be taken by biopsy or during autopsy examination, as appropriate. Biological fluids include blood, derivatives and fractions of blood such as serum, and fluids of the oropharyngeal tract, such as sputum.

25 Examples of appropriate specimens for use with the current invention for the detection of *P. carinii* include conventional clinical samples, for instance blood or blood-fractions (e.g., serum), and bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL), sputum, and induced sputum samples. Techniques for acquisition of such samples are well known in the art. Blood and blood fractions (e.g., serum) can be prepared in traditional ways. Oropharyngeal tract fluids can be acquired through conventional techniques,
30 including sputum induction, bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL), and oral washing. Oral washing provides an excellent, non-invasive technique for acquiring appropriate samples to be used in nucleic acid amplification (e.g., PCR) of human-*P. carinii* MSG sequences. Obtaining a sample from oral washing involves having the subject gargle with an amount normal saline for about 10-30 seconds and then expectorate the wash into a sample cup.

35 **cDNA (complementary DNA):** A piece of DNA lacking internal, non-coding segments (introns) and transcriptional regulatory sequences. cDNA may also contain untranslated regions (UTRs) that are responsible for translational control in the corresponding RNA molecule. cDNA is synthesized in the laboratory by reverse transcription from messenger RNA extracted from cells.

Isolated: An "isolated" biological component (such as a nucleic acid molecule, protein or organelle) has been substantially separated or purified away from other biological components in the cell of the organism in which the component naturally occurs, *i.e.*, other chromosomal and extra-chromosomal DNA and RNA, proteins and organelles. Nucleic acids and proteins that have been
5 "isolated" include nucleic acids and proteins purified by standard purification methods. The term also embraces nucleic acids and proteins prepared by recombinant expression in a host cell as well as chemically synthesized nucleic acids.

Oligonucleotide: A linear polynucleotide sequence of between 10 and 100 nucleotide bases in length.

Operably linked: A first nucleic acid sequence is operably linked with a second nucleic acid sequence when the first nucleic acid sequence is placed in a functional relationship with the second nucleic acid sequence. For instance, a promoter is operably linked to a coding sequence if the promoter affects the transcription or expression of the coding sequence. Generally, operably linked DNA sequences are contiguous and, where necessary to join two protein-coding regions, in the same
10 reading frame.

ORF (open reading frame): A series of nucleotide triplets (codons) coding for amino acids without any internal termination codons. These sequences are usually translatable into a peptide.

Ortholog: Two nucleic acid or amino acid sequences are orthologs of each other if they share a common ancestral sequence and diverged when a species carrying that ancestral sequence
20 split into two species. *P. carinii* isolated from different host species (for instance rats and humans) are known to be distinct organisms, and may in fact be separate *Pneumocystis* species. Because of this, genes and proteins derived from *P. carinii* isolated from different host species are orthologous to each other (e.g., the *MSG11* gene isolated from human-*P. carinii* (*HMSG11*) would be an ortholog of *MSG11* isolated from rat-*P. carinii*). Orthologous sequences are also homologous sequences.

Probes and primers: Nucleic acid probes and primers can be readily prepared based on the nucleic acid molecules provided in this invention. A probe comprises an isolated nucleic acid attached to a detectable label or reporter molecule. Typical labels include radioactive isotopes, enzyme
25 substrates, co-factors, ligands, chemiluminescent or fluorescent agents, haptens, and enzymes. Methods for labeling and guidance in the choice of labels appropriate for various purposes are discussed, *e.g.*, in Sambrook *et al.* (In *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, 1989) and Ausubel *et al.* (In *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Greene Publ. Assoc. and Wiley-Intersciences, 1992).

Primers are short nucleic acid molecules, preferably DNA oligonucleotides 15 nucleotides or more in length. Primers can be annealed to a complementary target DNA strand by nucleic acid
35 hybridization to form a hybrid between the primer and the target DNA strand, and then the primer extended along the target DNA strand by a DNA polymerase enzyme. Primer pairs can be used for amplification of a nucleic acid sequence, *e.g.*, by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or other nucleic-acid amplification methods known in the art.

Methods for preparing and using probes and primers are described, for example, in Sambrook *et al.* (In *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, 1989), Ausubel *et al.* (In *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Greene Publ. Assoc. and Wiley-Intersciences, 1992), and Innis *et al.* (*PCR Protocols, A Guide to Methods and Applications*, Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA, 1990). PCR primer pairs can be derived from a known sequence, for example, by using computer programs intended for that purpose such as Primer (Version 0.5, © 1991, Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, Cambridge, MA). One of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the specificity of a particular probe or primer increases with its length. Thus, for example, a primer comprising 20 consecutive nucleotides of the human-*P. carinii* *MSG11* gene will anneal to a target sequence, such as another *MSG* gene homolog from the gene family contained within a human-*P. carinii* genomic DNA library, with a higher specificity than a corresponding primer of only 15 nucleotides. Thus, in order to obtain greater specificity, probes and primers can be selected that comprise 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 or more consecutive nucleotides of human-*P. carinii* *MSG* gene sequences.

The invention thus includes isolated nucleic acid molecules that comprise specified lengths of the disclosed human-*P. carinii* *MSG* gene sequences. Such molecules may comprise at least 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 or 50 consecutive nucleotides of these sequences, and may be obtained from any region of the disclosed sequences. By way of example, the human-*P. carinii* *MSG* gene sequences may be apportioned into halves or quarters based on sequence length, and the isolated nucleic acid molecules may be derived from the first or second halves of the molecules, or any of the four quarters. The human-*P. carinii* *MSG11* gene, shown in SEQ ID NO: 3, can be used to illustrate this. The human-*P. carinii* *MSG11* gene is 3088 nucleotides in length and so may be hypothetically divided into about halves (nucleotides 1-1544 and 1545-3088) or about quarters (nucleotides 1-772, 773-1544, 1545-2371 and 2372-3088), for instance. Nucleic acid molecules may be selected that comprise at least 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 or 50 consecutive nucleotides of any of these portions of the human-*P. carinii* *MSG11* gene. Thus, one such nucleic acid molecule might comprise at least 25 consecutive nucleotides of the region comprising nucleotides 2372-3088 of the disclosed human-*P. carinii* *MSG11* gene (SEQ ID NO: 5).

Further nucleic acid molecules might comprise at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of the regions encoding the conserved carboxy-terminal portion of each human-*P. carinii* *MSG* gene. These regions comprise nucleotides 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15), respectively.

Recombinant: A recombinant nucleic acid is one that has a sequence that is not naturally occurring or has a sequence that is made by an artificial combination of two otherwise separated segments of sequence. This artificial combination can be accomplished by chemical synthesis or, more commonly, by the artificial manipulation of isolated segments of nucleic acids, *e.g.*, by genetic engineering techniques.

Sequence identity: The similarity between two nucleic acid sequences, or two amino acid sequences, is expressed in terms of the similarity between the sequences, otherwise referred to as sequence identity. Sequence identity is frequently measured in terms of percentage identity (or similarity or homology); the higher the percentage, the more similar the two sequences are. Homologs of human-*P. carinii* MSG proteins, and the corresponding gene sequences, will possess a relatively high degree of sequence identity when aligned using standard methods. This homology will be more significant when the proteins or gene sequences are derived from *P. carinii* isolated from one host species (*i.e.*, two human-*P. carinii* MSG homologs will typically have greater sequence identity than that shown by one human- and one rat-*P. carinii* MSG ortholog).

Typically, human-*P. carinii* MSG homologs are 74 to 91% identical at the nucleotide level and 63 to 88% identical at the amino acid level when comparing pairs of clones. In comparison, there is approximately 60% identity at the DNA level and 40% identity at the amino acid level when comparing a human *P. carinii* MSG to the rat *P. carinii* ortholog MSGGP3.

Methods of alignment of sequences for comparison are well known in the art. Various programs and alignment algorithms are described in: Smith & Waterman (1981) *Adv. Appl. Math.* 2: 482; Needleman & Wunsch (1970) *J. Mol. Biol.* 48: 443; Pearson & Lipman (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85: 2444; Higgins & Sharp (1988) *Gene*, 73: 237-244; Higgins & Sharp (1989) *CABIOS* 5: 151-153; Corpet *et al.* (1988) *Nuc. Acids Res.* 16, 10881-90; Huang *et al.* (1992) *Computer Appls. in the Biosciences* 8, 155-65; and Pearson *et al.* (1994) *Meth. Mol. Bio.* 24, 307-31. Altschul *et al.* (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410, presents a detailed consideration of sequence alignment methods and homology calculations.

The NCBI Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST) (Altschul *et al.* (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410) is available from several sources, including the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI, Bethesda, MD) and on the Internet, for use in connection with the sequence analysis programs blastp, blastn, blastx, tblastn and tblastx. It can be accessed at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/>. A description of how to determine sequence identity using this program is available at http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/blast_help.html. For comparisons of amino acid sequences of greater than about 30 amino acids, the Blast 2 sequences function is employed using the default BLOSUM62 matrix set to default parameters, (gap existence cost of 11, and a per residue gap cost of 1). When aligning short peptides (fewer than around 30 amino acids), the alignment should be performed using the Blast 2 sequences function, employing the PAM30 matrix set to default parameters (open gap 9, extension gap 1 penalties).

Other members of the gene family of the disclosed human-*P. carinii* MSG proteins typically possess at least 60% sequence identity counted over full-length alignment with the amino acid sequence of human-*P. carinii* MSG using the NCBI Blast 2.0, gapped blastp set to default parameters. Sequence identity over the about 100 C-terminal amino acids will typically be higher than 60%, for instances about 63%. Proteins with even greater similarity to the reference sequence will show increasing percentage identities when assessed by this method, such as at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at

least 90%, at least 95%, or at least 98% sequence identity. When less than the entire sequence is being compared for sequence identity, homologs will typically possess at least 75% sequence identity over short windows of 10-20 amino acids, and may possess sequence identities of at least 85% or at least 90% or 95% depending on their similarity to the reference sequence. Methods for determining sequence identity over such short windows are described at http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/blast_FAQs.html.

One of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that these sequence identity ranges are provided for guidance only; it is entirely possible that strongly significant homologs could be obtained that fall outside of the ranges provided. The present invention provides not only the peptide homologs that are described above, but also nucleic acid molecules that encode such homologs.

An alternative indication that two nucleic acid molecules are closely related is that the two molecules hybridize to each other under stringent conditions. Stringent conditions are sequence-dependent and are different under different environmental parameters. Generally, stringent conditions are selected to be about 5°C to 20°C lower than the thermal melting point (T_m) for the specific sequence at a defined ionic strength and pH. The T_m is the temperature (under defined ionic strength and pH) at which 50% of the target sequence hybridizes to a perfectly matched probe. Conditions for nucleic acid hybridization and calculation of stringencies can be found in Sambrook *et al.* ((1989) In *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor, New York) and Tijssen ((1993) *Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology—Hybridization with Nucleic Acid Probes* Part I, Chapter 2, Elsevier, New York). Nucleic acid molecules that hybridize under stringent conditions to a human-*P. carinii* MSG gene sequence will typically hybridize to a probe based on either an entire human-*P. carinii* MSG gene or selected portions of the gene under wash conditions of 2x SSC at 50°C. A more detailed discussion of hybridization conditions is presented below.

Nucleic acid sequences that do not show a high degree of identity may nevertheless encode similar amino acid sequences, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code. It is understood that changes in nucleic acid sequence can be made using this degeneracy to produce multiple nucleic acid molecules that all encode substantially the same protein.

Specific binding agent: An agent that binds substantially only to a defined target. Thus an MSG protein-specific binding agent binds substantially only to the MSG protein. As used herein, the term "MSG protein specific binding agent" includes anti-MSG protein antibodies and other agents that bind substantially only to the MSG protein.

Anti-MSG protein antibodies may be produced using standard procedures described in a number of texts, including Harlow and Lane (*Antibodies, A Laboratory Manual*, CSHL, New York, 1988). The determination that a particular agent binds substantially only to the MSG protein may readily be made by using or adapting routine procedures. One suitable *in vitro* assay makes use of the Western blotting procedure (described in many standard texts, including Harlow and Lane (*Antibodies, A Laboratory Manual*, CSHL, New York, 1988)). Western blotting may be used to determine that a

given MSG protein binding agent, such as an anti-MSG protein monoclonal antibody, binds substantially only to the MSG protein.

Shorter fragments of antibodies can also serve as specific binding agents. For instance, FAbs, Fvs, and single-chain Fvs (SCFvs) that bind to MSG would be MSG-specific binding agents.

5 **Transformed:** A transformed cell is a cell into which has been introduced a nucleic acid molecule by molecular biology techniques. As used herein, the term transformation encompasses all techniques by which a nucleic acid molecule might be introduced into such a cell, including transfection with viral vectors, transformation with plasmid vectors, and introduction of naked DNA by electroporation, lipofection, and particle gun acceleration.

10 **Vector:** A nucleic acid molecule as introduced into a host cell, thereby producing a transformed host cell. A vector may include nucleic acid sequences that permit it to replicate in a host cell, such as an origin of replication. A vector may also include one or more selectable marker genes and other genetic elements known in the art.

15 II. Human-*P. carinii* MSG Sequences

This specification provides MSG proteins and MSG-encoding nucleic acid molecules, including gene sequences, derived from human-*P. carinii*. The prototypical MSG sequences are the human-*P. carinii* sequences as presented herein (*HMSGp1*, *HMSGp3*, *HMSG11*, *HMSG14*, *HMSG32*, *HMSG33*, and *HMSG35*).

20 a. Human-*P. carinii* *HMSGp1*, *HMSGp3*, *HMSG11*, *HMSG14*, *HMSG32*, *HMSG33*, and *HMSG35*

Human-*P. carinii* *HMSGp1*, *HMSGp3*, *HMSG11*, *HMSG14*, *HMSG32*, *HMSG33*, and *HMSG35* genomic sequences are shown in SEQ ID NOS: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13, respectively. The sequences typically encode proteins that are about 1000 to about 1030 amino acids in length (for instance, SEQ ID NO: 5 shows the amino acid sequence of the MSG11 protein, which is 1028 amino acids long). These human-*P. carinii* MSG proteins show significant sequence similarity to each other, and a lesser degree of sequence similarity to MSG proteins derived from organisms in other hosts.

25 With the provision herein of seven novel human-*P. carinii* MSG gene sequences, nucleotide amplification methods, for instance polymerase chain reaction (PCR), may now be utilized as a preferred method for producing nucleic acid sequences encoding these human-*P. carinii* MSG proteins. For example, PCR amplification of the human-*P. carinii* *MSG11* gene sequence may be accomplished by direct PCR from a clinical sample. Methods and conditions for direct PCR are known in the art and are described in Innis *et al.* (*PCR Protocols, A Guide to Methods and Applications*, Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA, 1990). Appropriate sampling methods are described more fully below.

30 The selection of amplification primers will be made according to the portions of the gene that are to be amplified. Primers may be chosen to amplify small segments of the gene, the open reading frame, or the entire gene sequence. Variations in amplification conditions may be required to

accommodate primers of differing lengths; such considerations are well known in the art and are discussed in Innis *et al.* (*PCR Protocols, A Guide to Methods and Applications*, Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA, 1990), Sambrook *et al.* (In *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, 1989), and Ausubel *et al.* (In *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Greene Publ. Assoc. and Wiley-Intersciences, 1992). By way of example only, the human-*P. carinii* *HMSG11* gene as shown in SEQ ID NO: 5 can be amplified using the following combination of primers:

primer JK151: 5' TTT CAT ATG GCG CGG GCG GTC AAG CGG CAG 3' (SEQ ID NO: 21)

primer JK152: 5' CTA AAT CAT GAA CGA AAT AAC CAT TGC TAC 3' (SEQ ID NO: 22).

The sequence encoding the conserved carboxy-terminal region of human-*P. carinii* *HMSG11* can be amplified using the following primer pair:

primer JKK14: 5' GAA TGC AAA TCC TTA CAG ACA ACA G 3' (SEQ ID NO: 17)

primer JKK17: 5' AAA TCA TGA ACG AAA TAA CCA TTG C 3' (SEQ ID NO: 20).

These primers are illustrative only; one skilled in the art will appreciate that many different primers may be derived from the provided *MSG* gene sequences in order to amplify particular regions of these molecules. Resequencing of PCR products obtained by these amplification procedures is recommended; this will facilitate confirmation of the amplified sequence and will also provide information on natural variation on this sequence in different ecotypes and plant populations. Oligonucleotides derived from the human-*P. carinii* *MSG* gene sequences provided may be used in such sequencing methods.

Further homologous human-*P. carinii* *MSGs* can be cloned in a similar manner. In order to increase the number of *MSGs* that can be amplified in a single PCR reaction, a third primer can be added. For instance, a second upstream primer (*e.g.*, primer JKK15: 5' GAA TGC AAA TCT TTA CAG ACA ACA G 3' (SEQ ID NO: 18)) may be added to the amplification reaction along with primers JKK14 and JKK17. Typically, when more than two primers are provided in a single PCR amplification reaction, those primers that anneal to the same site on the target nucleotide sequence (*e.g.*, JKK14 and JKK15) will be provided in equimolar amounts (for instance, 0.625 pM each), and such that the total amount of primer provided for each end of the amplicon will be equivalent (for instance, 1.25 pM each).

Oligonucleotides that are derived from the human-*P. carinii* *HMSGp1*, *HMSGp3*, *HMSG11*, *HMSG14*, *HMSG32*, *HMSG33*, and *HMSG35* gene sequences (SEQ ID NOS: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13, respectively), as well as the fragment of *HMSGp2* disclosed (SEQ ID NO: 15), are encompassed within the scope of the present invention. Preferably, such oligonucleotide primers will comprise a

sequence of at least 15-20 consecutive nucleotides of the relevant human-*P. carinii* *MSG* gene sequence. To enhance amplification specificity, oligonucleotide primers comprising at least 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 or 50 consecutive nucleotides of these sequences may also be used. These primers for instance may be obtained from any region of the disclosed sequences. By way of example, human-*P. carinii* *MSG* gene sequences may be apportioned into halves or quarters based on sequence length, and the isolated nucleic acid molecules may be derived from the first or second halves of the molecules, or any of the four quarters. In addition, primers may be specifically chosen from the conserved carboxy-terminal region of each *MSG* coding sequence. This region comprises nucleic acid residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).

b. MSG Sequence Variants

With the provision of human-*P. carinii* *HMSGp1*, *HMSGp3*, *HMSG11*, *HMSG14*, *HMSG32*, *HMSG33*, and *HMSG35* proteins and corresponding gene sequences herein, the creation of variants of these sequences is now enabled.

Variant *MSG* proteins include proteins that differ in amino acid sequence from the human-*P. carinii* *MSG* sequences disclosed but that share at least 63% amino acid sequence homology (for example at least 80%, 90%, 95% or 98% homology) with any of the provided human *MSG* proteins. Such variants may be produced by manipulating the nucleotide sequence of the, for instance, human-*P. carinii* *HMSG11* gene using standard procedures, including for instance site-directed mutagenesis or PCR. The simplest modifications involve the substitution of one or more amino acids for amino acids having similar biochemical properties. These so-called conservative substitutions are likely to have minimal impact on the activity of the resultant protein. Table 1 shows amino acids that may be substituted for an original amino acid in a protein, and which are regarded as conservative substitutions.

Table 1.

	Original Residue	Conservative Substitutions
	Ala	ser
	Arg	lys
5	Asn	gln; his
	Asp	glu
	Cys	ser
	Gln	asn
	Glu	asp
10	Gly	pro
	His	asn; gln
	Ile	leu; val
	Leu	ile; val
	Lys	arg; gln; glu
15	Met	leu; ile
	Phe	met; leu; tyr
	Ser	thr
	Thr	ser
	Trp	tyr
20	Tyr	trp; phe
	Val	ile; leu

More substantial changes in enzymatic function or other protein features may be obtained by selecting amino acid substitutions that are less conservative than those listed in Table 1. Such changes include changing residues that differ more significantly in their effect on maintaining polypeptide backbone structure (e.g., sheet or helical conformation) near the substitution, charge or hydrophobicity of the molecule at the target site, or bulk of a specific side chain. The following substitutions are generally expected to produce the greatest changes in protein properties: (a) a hydrophilic residue (e.g., seryl or threonyl) is substituted for (or by) a hydrophobic residue (e.g., leucyl, isoleucyl, phenylalanyl, valyl or alanyl); (b) a cysteine or proline is substituted for (or by) any other residue; (c) a residue having an electropositive side chain (e.g., lysyl, arginyl, or histadyl) is substituted for (or by) an electronegative residue (e.g., glutamyl or aspartyl); or (d) a residue having a bulky side chain (e.g., phenylalanine) is substituted for (or by) one lacking a side chain (e.g., glycine).

Variant *MSG* genes may be produced by standard DNA mutagenesis techniques, for example, M13 primer mutagenesis. Details of these techniques are provided in Sambrook *et al.* (In *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, 1989), Ch. 15. By the use of such techniques, variants may be created which differ in minor ways from the human-*P. carinii* *MSG* gene sequences disclosed. DNA molecules and nucleotide sequences which are derivatives of those specifically disclosed herein and that differ from those disclosed by the deletion, addition, or substitution of nucleotides while still encoding a protein that has at least 63% sequence identity with the *MSG* sequences disclosed (SEQ ID NOS: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13) are comprehended by this invention. In their most simple form, such variants may differ from the disclosed sequences by alteration of the coding region to fit the codon usage bias of the particular organism into which the molecule is to be introduced.

Alternatively, the coding region may be altered by taking advantage of the degeneracy of the genetic code to alter the coding sequence such that, while the nucleotide sequence is substantially altered, it nevertheless encodes a protein having an amino acid sequence substantially similar to the disclosed human *P. carinii* MSG protein sequences. For example, the 2nd amino acid residue of the human *P. carinii* HMSG11 protein is alanine. The nucleotide codon triplet GCG encodes this alanine residue. Because of the degeneracy of the genetic code, three other nucleotide codon triplets - GCT, GCC and GCA - also code for alanine. Thus, the nucleotide sequence of the human *P. carinii* HMSG11 ORF could be changed at this position to any of these three alternative codons without affecting the amino acid composition or characteristics of the encoded protein. Based upon the degeneracy of the genetic code, variant DNA molecules may be derived from the cDNA and gene sequences disclosed herein using standard DNA mutagenesis techniques as described above, or by synthesis of DNA sequences. Thus, this invention also encompasses nucleic acid sequences which encode an MSG protein, but which vary from the disclosed nucleic acid sequences by virtue of the degeneracy of the genetic code.

Variants of the MSG protein may also be defined in terms of their sequence identity with the prototype MSG proteins shown in SEQ ID NOS: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14. As described above, human MSG proteins share at least 60% (for example, at least 63%) amino acid sequence identity with the human *P. carinii* HMSGp1, HMSGp3, HMSG11, HMSG14, HMSG32, HMSG33, or HMSG35 proteins (SEQ ID NOS: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14, respectively). Nucleic acid sequences that encode such proteins may readily be determined simply by applying the genetic code to the amino acid sequence of an MSG protein, and such nucleic acid molecules may readily be produced by assembling oligonucleotides corresponding to portions of the sequence.

Nucleic acid molecules that are derived from the human *P. carinii* MSG gene sequences disclosed include molecules that hybridize under stringent conditions to the disclosed prototypical MSG nucleic acid molecules, or fragments thereof. Stringent conditions are hybridization at 65°C in 6 x SSC, 5 x Denhardt's solution, 0.5% SDS and 100 µg sheared salmon testes DNA, followed by 15-30 minute sequential washes at 65°C in 2 x SSC, 0.5% SDS, followed by 1 x SSC, 0.5% SDS and finally 0.2 x SSC, 0.5% SDS.

Low stringency hybridization conditions (to detect less closely related homologs) are performed as described above but at 50°C (both hybridization and wash conditions); however, depending on the strength of the detected signal, the wash steps may be terminated after the first 2 x SSC wash.

Human-*P. carinii* HMSGp1, HMSGp3, HMSG11, HMSG14, HMSG32, HMSG33, and HMSG35 genes (SEQ ID NOS: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13), as well as the fragment of HMSGp2 disclosed (SEQ ID NO: 15), and homologs of these sequences may be incorporated into transformation or expression vectors.

III. Detection of *P. Carinii* In Clinical Specimens

The conserved nature of human-*P. carinii* MSG genes provided in this specification, and particularly the highly-conserved about 100 amino acid region in the C-terminal portion of the protein, makes these genes useful targets for use in detection of *P. carinii* in clinical samples and diagnosis of PCP.

a. Clinical Specimens

Appropriate specimens for use with the current invention in detection of *P. carinii* include any conventional clinical samples, for instance blood or blood-fractions (e.g., serum), and bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL), sputum, and induced sputum samples. Techniques for acquisition of such samples are well known in the art. See, for instance, Schluger *et al.* (*J. Exp. Med* 176:1327-1333) (collection of serum samples); Bigby *et al.* (*Am. Rev. Respir. Dis.* 133:515-518, 1986) and Kovacs *et al.* (*NEJM* 318:589-593, 1988) (collection of sputum samples); and Ognibene *et al.* (*Am. Rev. Respir. Dis.* 129:929-932, 1984) (collection of bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL)).

In addition to conventional methods, oral washing provide an excellent, non-invasive technique for acquiring appropriate samples to be used in nucleic acid amplification (e.g., PCR) of human-*P. carinii* MSG sequences (Helweg-Larsen *et al.* (1998) *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 36:2068-2072). Oral washing involves having the subject gargle with 50 cc of normal saline for 10-30 seconds and then expectorate the wash into a sample cup.

Serum or other blood fractions can be prepared in the conventional manner. About 200 μ L of serum is an appropriate amount for the extraction of DNA for use in amplification reactions. See also, Schluger *et al.*, (1992) *J. Exp. Med.* 176:1327-1333; Ortona *et al.*, (1996) *Mol. Cell Probes* 10:187-90.

Once a sample has been obtained, DNA can be extracted through any conventional method. For instance, rapid DNA preparation can be performed using a commercially available kit (e.g., the InstaGene Matrix, BioRad, Hercules, CA; the NucliSens isolation kit, Organon Teknika, Netherlands). Preferably the DNA preparation technique chosen yields a nucleotide preparation that is accessible to and amenable to nucleic acid amplification.

b. Direct Hybridization Probing Detection

Human-*P. carinii* MSG gene sequences can be detected through the hybridization of an oligonucleotide probe to nucleic acid molecules prepared from a clinical sample. The sequence of appropriate oligonucleotide probes will correspond to a region within one or more of the human-*P. carinii* MSG sequences disclosed herein. Techniques for use in hybridization of oligonucleotide probes to target sequences will be known to one of ordinary skill in the art. See, for instance, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,164,490 (disclosing use of sequences from the *P. carinii* dihydrofolate reductase gene as direct hybridization probes) and 5,519,127 (using nucleic acid probes capable of hybridizing to rRNA or rDNA of *P. carinii* for detection of the organism). In general, hybridization probes will be at least 15 bases in length, and may be 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 or 50 or more bases in length. For instance, a probe may comprise the entire conserved sequence of an MSG (e.g., residues 2845-3090 of

HMSG11), or the entire coding sequence of the gene. Typically such a probe will be detectably labeled in some fashion, either with an isotopic or non-isotopic label. Such non-isotopic labels may, for instance, comprise a fluorescent or luminescent molecule, or an enzyme, co-factor, enzyme substrate, or hapten. The probe is generally incubated with a single-stranded preparation of DNA, RNA, or a mixture of both, and hybridization determined after separation of double and single-stranded molecules. Alternatively, probes may be incubated with a nucleotide preparation after it has been separated by size and/or charge and immobilized on an appropriate medium. Hybridization techniques suitable for use with oligonucleotides are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. For general references on the conditions and options that are appropriate, see Sambrook *et al.* (1989) *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, and Ausubel *et al.* (1992) *In Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Intersciences.

c. Nucleic Acid-Mediated Detection

It may be advantageous to amplify target *P. carinii* gene sequences in a clinical sample prior to using a hybridization probe to detect its presence. For instance, for detection of human-*P. carinii* *MSG* gene sequences, it may be advantageous to amplify part or all of the *MSG* gene sequence, then detect the presence of the amplified sequence pool. Any nucleic acid amplification method can be used, including polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification. Amplification can be carried out in a simple single reaction using a pair of primers, or can be enhanced by the use of multiple degenerate primers to increase the number of *MSG* homologs that are amplified. Where degenerate primers are used, the sequence variability of the disclosed human-*P. carinii* *MSG* gene sequences can be used to design appropriate primers that will be specific for multiple human *P. carinii* *MSG* homologs. Alternately, amplification specificity can be increased through the use of nested PCR techniques, which are known (see, for instance, Lipschik *et al.* (1992) *Lancet* 340:203-206, using nested sets of primers to rRNA in the detection of *Pneumocystis carinii*).

It is also possible to run sequential PCR amplification experiments on samples using different targets in each reaction, such that putative positive samples detected in the first reaction are confirmed by amplification of a second sequence. For instance, it would be possible to analyze clinical samples through PCR amplification of a human-*P. carinii* *MSG* gene, then to take only those samples that are positive for amplification of *MSG* and test them also for the presence of *P. carinii* rRNA, for instance. Such sequential testing of samples will help reduce false positive results due to cross contamination of PCR samples; it is unlikely that a clinical sample will become contaminated with both target sequences.

The selection of PCR primers will be made according to the portions of the gene sequence that are to be amplified. For use in PCR detection of *P. carinii*, it is advantageous to choose primer-annealing sites that are highly conserved across many different members of the human-*P. carinii* *MSG* gene family. For instance, it is advantageous to choose primer sites from within the regions of human-*P. carinii* sequence displaying greater than 63% sequence identity across the disclosed family

members, *e.g.*, that portion of the gene encoding the conserved carboxy-terminal region of the protein. The highly conserved carboxy-terminal regions of the disclosed genes are as follows: residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).

Variations in amplification conditions may be required to accommodate primers of differing lengths; such considerations are well known in the art and are discussed in Sambrook *et al.* ((1989) In *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor, New York) and Ausubel *et al.* (In *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Intersciences, 1992). By way of example only, primers JKK14, JKK15, and JKK17 (SEQ ID NOS: 17, 18, and 20 respectively) can be used to amplify the C-terminal conserved region of several human-*P. carinii* *MSG* genes. These primers are illustrative only; one skilled in the art will appreciate that many different primers may be derived from the provided cDNA and gene sequences in order to amplify particular regions of these molecules.

Oligonucleotides to be used in detection of the *P. carinii* organism or diagnosis of PCP that are derived from the human-*P. carinii* *MSG* gene sequences disclosed herein are encompassed within the scope of the present invention.

d. Detection of Amplified *P. carinii* *MSG* sequences

The presence of amplified human-*P. carinii* *MSG* sequences can be determined in any conventional manner, including electrophoresis and staining (for instance, with ethidium bromide) of the amplified sequence, or hybridization of a labeled probe to the amplified sequence. For general guidelines on such techniques, see *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor, New York (1989), and *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Intersciences (1987). Hybridization probes appropriate for use in detection of amplified human-*P. carinii* *MSG* sequences are essentially equivalent to those described above for direct hybridization. The region of the gene that has been amplified will be important in choosing an appropriate probe; the detection probe should hybridize to a sequence that falls between the ends of the amplification primers such that the annealing site of the probe is amplified. By way of example, one appropriate oligonucleotide probe is JKK16 (SEQ ID NO: 19), which corresponds to residues of 3004-3029 of *HMSG33*. This probe could be used for detection of both full-length and carboxy-terminal amplified fragments of human-*P. carinii* *MSG* genes.

Typically, oligonucleotide probes will be labeled as discussed above, and detection will be carried out through conventional methods. In general, detection of amplified sequences will be more sensitive than direct hybridization.

In addition to radioisotope labeled hybridizing probes, amplicons can be detected using fluorescent labeled probes. One such appropriate fluorescent label is europium (Eu^{3+}). See, for instance, Lopez *et al.* (1993) *Clin. Chem.* 39(2):196-201 (using a europium derivative for time-

resolved fluorescence detection of amplified human papillomavirus sequences); Eskola *et al.* (1994) *Clin. Biochem.* 27(5):373-379 (using PCR and europium-labeled DNA probes to detect a marker for chronic myelogenous leukemia); and Dahlen *et al.* (1991) *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 29(4):798-804 (detection of PCR amplified HIV sequences using biotinylated and europium labeled oligonucleotide probes).

e. Preparation of a Positive Nucleic Acid Amplification Control

It is advantageous to provide a positive control sequence for use in nucleic acid amplification reactions, to ensure that the system is functioning properly. The positive control sequence should be one the provided oligonucleotide primers are known to anneal to. Therefore, in the present invention, appropriate positive control sequences include, for instance, any sequences that can be amplified with the same primers as are used to amplify human-*P. carinii* *MSG*. For instance, primers JKK14 (SEQ ID NO: 17) and JKK17 (SEQ ID NO: 20) can serve as appropriate primers. It is advantageous, however, if the internal amplified sequence is distinguishable from the *MSG* target (*i.e.*, is a mimic rather than identical sequence); this allows specific and separate detection of the target and mimic amplified products. Appropriate differences between the two sequences include overall length of the amplicon (where detection of the PCR products will be performed using electrophoresis and subsequent staining) and amplicon sequence differences (where detection of the PCR products will be performed using hybridization to a labeled probe specific for each amplified sequence).

Nucleic acid amplification positive control sequences can be provided in the form of independent, linear nucleotide sequences. Alternately, a recombinant vector comprising the appropriate positive control sequence may be provided. Construction of such a recombinant vector is by conventional means, and any of a myriad of conventional cloning vectors can be used. In general, the vector will include one or more restriction enzyme sites into which the PCR control sequence can be inserted. The vector may also comprise a replication site to provide for its production in a suitable host cell, for instance in a bacterial cell. The choice of appropriate cloning vector will be within the skill of an ordinary artisan.

IV. Kits For Detection of *P. Carinii*

The oligonucleotide primers disclosed herein can be supplied in the form of a kit for use in detection of *P. carinii* or diagnosis of PCP. In such a kit, an appropriate amount of one or more of the oligonucleotide primers is provided in one or more containers. The oligonucleotide primers may be provided suspended in an aqueous solution or as a freeze-dried or lyophilized powder, for instance. The container(s) in which the oligonucleotide(s) are supplied can be any conventional container that is capable of holding the supplied form, for instance, microfuge tubes, ampoules, or bottles. In some applications, pairs of primers may be provided in pre-measured single use amounts in individual, typically disposable, tubes or equivalent containers. With such an arrangement, the

sample to be tested for the presence of human-*P. carinii* can be added to the individual tubes and amplification carried out directly.

The amount of each oligonucleotide primer supplied in the kit can be any appropriate amount, depending for instance on the market to which the product is directed. For instance, if the kit is adapted for research or clinical use, the amount of each oligonucleotide primer provided would likely be an amount sufficient to prime several PCR amplification reactions. Those of ordinary skill in the art know the amount of oligonucleotide primer that is appropriate for use in a single amplification reaction. General guidelines may for instance be found in Innis *et al.* (*PCR Protocols, A Guide to Methods and Applications*, Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA, 1990), Sambrook *et al.* (In *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, 1989), and Ausubel *et al.* (In *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Greene Publ. Assoc. and Wiley-Intersciences, 1992).

A kit may include more than two primers, in order to facilitate the PCR amplification of a larger number of human-*P. carinii* *MSG* genes. For instance, primers JKK14 (SEQ ID NO: 17) and JKK15 (SEQ ID NO: 18) both may be provided as upstream primers, while primer JKK17 (SEQ ID NO: 20) is provided as a downstream primer. These primers are provided by way of example only.

In some embodiments of the current invention, kits may also include the reagents necessary to carry out PCR amplification reactions, including, for instance, DNA sample preparation reagents, appropriate buffers (*e.g.*, polymerase buffer), salts (*e.g.*, magnesium chloride), and deoxyribonucleotides (dNTPs).

Kits may in addition include either labeled or unlabeled oligonucleotide probes for use in detection of the amplified human-*P. carinii* sequences. The appropriate sequences for such a probe will be any sequence that falls between the annealing sites of the two provided oligonucleotide primers, such that the sequence the probe is complementary to is amplified during the PCR reaction. Primer JKK16 (SEQ ID NO: 19) exemplifies such a sequence, and an appropriate probe could comprise this sequence.

It may also be advantageous to provided in the kit one or more control sequences for use in the PCR reactions. Appropriate positive control sequences may be essentially as those discussed above.

EXAMPLES

Example 1: Isolation of multiple human-*P. carinii* *MSG* sequences.

A. Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) Amplification Cloning

DNA was isolated from an autopsy lung sample of an HIV-infected patient with *P. carinii* pneumonia according to standard methods, using SDS and proteinase K (0.5 µg/ml), followed by phenol-chloroform extraction and ethanol precipitation (Davis *et al.* (1986) *Basic Methods in*

Molecular Biology, Elsevier, NY). A genomic library using the same DNA cloned into the Xho 1 site of lambda GEM 12 vector (Promega, Madison, WI) was commercially prepared (Lofstrand Labs Limited, Gaithersburg, MD).

Primers to amplify full-length human *P. carinii* genes were designed based on published data (Garbe and Stringer (1994) *Infect. Immun.* 62(8):3092-3101). The sense primer, JK151 (5'-TTT CAT ATG GCG CGG GCG GTC AAG CGG CAG-3') (SEQ ID NO: 21) corresponds to nucleotides 153 to 175 of a published *MSG* sequence (GenBank accession number L27092), and the antisense primer JK152 (5'-CTA AAT CAT GAA CGA AAT AAC CAT TGC TAC-3') (SEQ ID NO: 22) is complementary to nucleotides 3215 to 3244 of the same sequence. An Nde I site was created at the beginning of JK151, which substitutes a methionine for the valine of the original sequence, to facilitate subcloning and expression. For amplification, 1 µg of genomic DNA was added to a 50 µl reaction containing primers (25 pM each), dNTPs (0.2 mM), 5 U of AmpliTaq (Perkin-Elmer), and MgCl₂ (2.5 mM). The DNA amplification was performed on a Perkin Elmer Cetus DNA thermal cycler. An initial denaturation cycle (1 minute at 96°C) was followed by 36 cycles of denaturation at 95°C for 1 minute, annealing at 50°C for 2 minutes and extension at 72°C for 2 minutes, followed by a final extension after the last cycle at 72°C for 10 minutes.

A band of the correct size (approximately 3.1 Kb) was amplified and subjected to electrophoresis in 1% agarose gel in 1X TBE buffer. PCR products were then directly subcloned into PCR II (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Five clones that differed in their restriction mapping and hybridization patterns were identified and sequenced (*HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5) GenBank accession number AF033208; *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7) number AF033209; *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11) number AF033210; *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13) number AF033211; and *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9) number AF033212).

Nucleotide sequencing was performed using an automated sequencer (Model 373 or 377, Applied Biosystems/Perkin Elmer, Foster City, CA). The nucleotide sequence and deduced amino acid sequence data were analyzed by Factura and AutoAssembler (both from Applied Biosystems), Sequencher (Gene Codes Corp., Ann Arbor, MI), MacVector (Scientific Imaging Systems, New Haven, CT), ClustalW (40), and GeneWorks (IntelliGenetics, Mountain View, CA).

All clones encoded *MSG* variants that were clearly related but differed from each other. The coding region of the clones varied in length from 3,054 to 3,087 bases, encoding proteins of 1,008 to 1,028 amino acids with predicted molecular weights of 114 to 117 KDa. They are 74 to 91% identical at the nucleotide level and 63 to 88% identical at the amino acid level when comparing pairs of clones. Overall, approximately 50% of the amino acids are conserved in all five clones. The clones are more closely related to each other than to rat *P. carinii* *MSG* genes. There is an approximately 60% identity at the DNA level and 40% identity at the amino acid level when comparing a human *P. carinii* *MSG* to rat *P. carinii* *MSGGP3*.

B. Southern hybridization/Library screening

For southern hybridization with a radioactive probe, DNA was treated with restriction enzymes, separated by agarose gel electrophoresis and transferred to Hybond N+ membranes (Amersham, Life Science, Arlington Heights, IL) with 0.4 M NaOH. DNA was probed using an approximately 600 bp Xba I fragment of the human *P. carinii* MSG III gene (Garbe and Stringer (1994) *Infect. Immun.* 62:3092-3101) that had been labeled with α -32P dATP or α -32P dCTP by a random priming kit (Boehringer Mannheim). Filters were prehybridized for 4 hours and then hybridized overnight at 55°C in 6X SSPE with 0.5% SDS, and 5X Denhardt's solution. Blots were washed in 6X SSPE with 0.5% SDS at room temperature for 10 minutes and then in 0.5X SSPE with 0.5% SDS at 55°C twice for 30 minutes each. The genomic library was screened using a gel-purified full-length fragment of *HMSG11* under the same conditions as above. One clone that hybridized strongly to the probe was subcloned into the Bam HI site of pBluescript II (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA). This 12,792 bp clone (GenBank accession number AF038556) contained three full-length and one partial MSG sequences in a head to tail tandem arrangement, similar to what has previously been reported (Garbe and Stringer (1994) *Infect. Immun.* 62:3092-3101; Stringer *et al.* (1993) *J. Eukaryot. Microbiol.* 40:821-826). One of the full-length MSG sequences did not have a complete open reading frame due to a frame shift between bases 6290 and 6347. The codon corresponding to a methionine at the beginning of rat *P. carinii* MSG clones encoded a valine in all the open reading frames, consistent with earlier observations (Garbe and Stringer (1994) *Infect. Immun.* 62:3092-3101; Stringer *et al.* (1993) *J. Eukaryot. Microbiol.* 40:821-826). Nucleotide sequencing was performed as above.

Example 2: Characterization of Human-*P. carinii* MSG Proteins

Figure 1 shows an alignment of the predicted proteins encoded by the full length MSG genes cloned by PCR (MSG11, 14, 32, 33, and 35) and Southern (MSGp1 and p3), together with previously published a human (Garbe and Stringer (1994) *Infect. Immun.* 62:3092-3101) and rat *P. carinii* MSG sequence (GenBank accession number L05906). Among the human-*P. carinii* MSG sequences, there is substantial variability downstream of the amino-terminus, while the region near the carboxyl terminus is highly conserved. For example, there is 63% identity in the last 100 amino acids among all the genes (excluding the region encoded by the PCR primer JK152), which is about five times as high as the conservation among the first 100 amino acids (13% excluding the primer region corresponding to primer JK151). Like most known genes of *P. carinii*, all human *P. carinii* MSG genes show a strong AT bias, especially in the third position (approximately 70% A or T) (Edman *et al.* (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 86:8625-8629; Garbe and Stringer (1994) *Infect. Immun.* 62:3092-3101; Kovacs *et al.* (1993) *J. Biol. Chem.* 268:6034-6040; Wada *et al.* (1993) *J. Infect. Dis.* 168:979-985). As in other MSG molecules, cysteine residues of the human *P. carinii* MSG

molecules are relatively numerous (5.7 to 5.9%) and are highly conserved: 96% of all the cysteine residues present in the human-*P. carinii* MSG clones are conserved in all the clones. When comparing HuMSG11 to rat *P. carinii* MSG clone GP3, 94% of cysteine residues are conserved. The cysteine residues are unevenly distributed in four main regions and often show a pattern of two cysteines separated by 6 to 7 amino acids, similar to what is seen in rat *P. carinii* (Kovacs *et al.* (1993) *J. Biol. Chem.* 268:6034-6040). There is no predictable pattern to the intervening amino acids. All human MSG proteins share a highly conserved amino acid domain rich in threonine and serine residues near the carboxyl terminus. Seven to thirteen potential N-linked glycosylation sites (NXS/T) were observed in the MSGs. A premature stop codon was seen in MSG 32 after residue 1008 which is most probably due to a PCR artifact resulting in a point mutation; studies using the ligase chain reaction with primers specific for the mutation supported this conclusion.

A. Construction and expression of full length recombinant human *P. carinii* MSG

The full-length *HMSG32* gene, which contains the premature stop codon, was inserted into pBlueBacHis2A (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) at the Eco R1 site for expression in a baculovirus insect cell system. Correct insertion was confirmed by restriction mapping and sequencing. Isolation of recombinant virus, plaque purification and amplification of high titer virus stock were performed according to the manufacturer's protocols (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA). PCR amplification using gene-specific primers was used to confirm the presence of the gene in the virus. Sf9 cells were grown at 27°C in SFII-900 medium (GIBCO BRL Grand Island, NY) with 5% fetal calf serum to a density of 2.0×10^6 cells/ml. Cells were infected at a multiplicity of infection (moi) of 5. Seventy-two hours after infection, cells were harvested by centrifugation, washed with phosphate buffered saline supplemented with PMSF (1 mM/ml), then resuspended in 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8 with 1 mM PMSF, and sonicated. The cell lysates were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and western blotting.

SDS-PAGE and western blotting were performed using standard techniques (see Kovacs *et al.* (1988) *J. Immunol.* 140:2023-2031). Electrophoresis was done in pre-poured discontinuous 8% and 14% acrylamide tris-glycine gels (Novex, San Diego, CA). Proteins were stained by Coomassie blue or transferred to nitrocellulose membranes, following which western blots were performed with a variety of antisera using standard techniques (Kovacs *et al.* (1988) *J. Immunol.* 140:2023-2031). Recombinant rat *P. carinii* HMSGp3 protein (expressed in a baculovirus system) (Mei *et al.* (1996) *J. Eukaryot. Microbiol.* 43:31S) and purified recombinant β -galactosidase (expressed in the pET 28-E. coli system) were used as controls in western blotting.

Anti-peptide antisera were commercially generated in rabbits to a peptide specific for HMSG32 (KMYGLFYGSGKEWFKKLEKIM (SEQ ID NO: 25), corresponding to amino acids 461-482) and to a conserved human-*P. carinii* MSG epitope contained within the recombinant carboxyl terminal fragment (TITSTITSKITLTST (SEQ ID NO:26) corresponding to amino acids 968 to 982 of MSG32) by the multiple antigenic peptide system method (Posnett *et al.* (1988) *J. Biol.*

Chem. 263:1719-1725) (Research Genetics, Huntsville, AL). Anti-Xpress monoclonal antibody, which detects an epitope tag at the amino terminus of the fusion proteins expressed in pBlueBacHis2A, was purchased from Invitrogen (Carlsbad, CA). T7-tag monoclonal antibody, which detects an epitope tag at the amino terminus of the fusion proteins derived from PET 28A, was purchased from Novagen, Inc. (Madison, WI).

A time course showed that maximal expression occurred after 60-72 hours of infection. The identity of the recombinant protein was confirmed by western blotting using both an antibody against a peptide tag present in the vector as well as an anti-peptide antibody raised against a peptide (SEQ ID NO: 25) specific for MSG32. No reactivity was seen when SF9 cells alone or recombinant baculovirus-derived rat MSG GP3 were used as the targets. Multiple bands were seen in the western blots, especially when using the MSG-specific anti-peptide antibody. These likely represent protein degradation products, or possibly modification of the recombinant protein.

Although rat MSGGP3 could be produced at a high level in a baculovirus system, and was easily purified by affinity chromatograph using a nickel column (Mei *et al.* (1996) *J. Eukarot. Microbiol.* 43:31S), prolonged attempts to produce and purify high levels of human *P. carinii* MSG were unsuccessful.

B. Construction and Expression of the Conserved C-terminal Portion of Human-*P. carinii* MSGs

PCR was used to amplify the conserved carboxy-terminal region of the human *P. carinii* MSG gene without the carboxyl terminus hydrophobic tail, since this hydrophobic tail could potentially interfere with expression and purification. Primers were designed based on the alignment of five new MSG genes as well as the published sequence. The sense primer was JK451 (5'-GAA TTC GAT CTG AAG CCT CTG GAG-3') (SEQ ID NO: 23), and the antisense primer was JK452 (5'-TTC TAG AAA CCC ACT CAT CTT CAA-3') (SEQ ID NO: 24). An Eco RI site was added to the sense primer and an Xba I site, which encoded an in frame stop codon, was added to the antisense primer to facilitate subcloning. One µg of plasmid DNA was used for PCR amplification under the same conditions used above for isolation of PCR clones.

The 306 bp PCR product of carboxy-terminal region amplified from MSG33 was ligated in frame into pET28A (Novagen, Inc. Madison, WI) at the Eco RI site. pET28A is an expression vector in which a histidine tag precedes the insertion site. The presence of a six histidine (hexa-his) sequence in the expressed portion of the vector preceding the insert allows rapid, one-step purification of the recombinant protein by binding to nickel metal affinity chromatography matrix. Restriction mapping and sequencing were performed to confirm correct insertion. Expression was induced in *E. coli* strain BL21 (DE3) using 1 mM IPTG. Recombinant protein was solubilized with 6M urea and purified by affinity chromatography using a nickel column according to the manufacturer's instructions (Novagen, Inc., Madison, WI). The sample was eluted with elution buffer without urea, dialyzed using 0.5X PBS to eliminate imidazole, and lyophilized for storage.

Recombinant protein was analyzed by SDS-PAGE and western blotting as above. High level expression was observed within two hours; no equivalent band was seen using pET 28A without insert under the same conditions. Although the yield was variable from experiment to experiment, typically about 7 milligrams of purified protein was obtained from a one liter culture of *E. coli*. The identity of the protein was confirmed by immunoblotting using both T7-tag monoclonal antibody and a polyclonal anti-epitope antibody generated in rabbits against an epitope (SEQ ID NO: 26) contained within the recombinant carboxyl terminal fragment. No reactivity was seen with preimmune rabbit serum, with uninduced *E. coli* extracts, or with second antibody alone.

C. Evaluation of Human Sera Using Antibodies to Human-*P. carinii* MSG

Human sera evaluated by immunoblotting included sera from both AIDS and non-AIDS patients with and without a history of *P. carinii* pneumonia, as well as healthy individuals. Samples included those from 11 immunosuppressed patients with recent or acute *P. carinii* pneumonia but without HIV infection, 5 patients with HIV infection and *P. carinii* pneumonia, 17 patients with HIV infection but without *P. carinii* pneumonia, 3 patients with neither HIV infection nor *P. carinii* pneumonia, and 13 healthy laboratory workers. Human sera were tested at a dilution of 1:100. Horseradish peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-human IgG, alkaline phosphatase conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG and goat anti-mouse IgG (all from GIBCO BRL) or horseradish peroxidase conjugated goat anti-cat, anti-rat, and anti-mouse IgG (Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, Inc., West Grove, PA) were used as second antibodies in western blotting.

All 49 samples reacted by immunoblotting with the recombinant peptide. Because the recombinant peptide included a vector-derived region, a subset of 4 samples was simultaneously evaluated for reactivity with recombinant β -galactosidase expressed in the same vector. None of the samples reacted with the recombinant β -galactosidase, demonstrating that the reactivity seen was against the *P. carinii* derived peptide region. In addition, little or no reactivity was seen when using rat, mouse, or cat serum.

Example 3: Detection of Human-*P. carinii* Nucleic Acid Sequences.

A. Preparation of a Vector Comprising A Control Sequence

A mimic amplification construct containing a positive control sequence was prepared using the tetracycline resistance (tet^R) gene coding sequence from pBR322 (Backman and Boyer (1983) *Gene* 26:197). In order to generate a tet^R gene-based amplicon that could be amplified using *MSG*-specific primers JKK14/15 and JKK17, bipartite primers were generated with two distinct annealing regions. The 5' region of each primer was taken from the *MSG* target sequences (e.g., SEQ ID NOS: 17 and 20). The 3' region of each primer was designed to be specific to the tet^R coding sequence.

Amplification using these primers generated an amplicon containing an approximately 280 base internal fragment of *tet*^R coding sequence, with 25 nucleotide *MSG*-specific ends. For amplification, 1 µg of *tet*^R coding sequence DNA was added to a 50 µl reaction containing primers (25 pM each), dNTPs (0.2 mM), 5 U of AmpliTaq (Perkin-Elmer), and MgCl₂ (2.5 mM). The DNA amplification was performed on a Perkin Elmer Cetus DNA thermal cycler. An initial denaturation cycle (2 minutes at 94°C) was followed by 34 cycles of denaturation at 94°C for 1 minute, annealing at 68°C for 1 minute and extension at 72°C for 2 minutes, followed by a final extension after the last cycle at 72°C for 5 minutes.

The resultant 294 base pair amplicon was ligated in to the pCR 2.1 vector and transformed into *E. coli* following the manufacturer's procedures (TA cloning Kit, Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA). Confirmation of the insert was performed through standard cloning and PCR techniques.

B. Collection and Preparation of Clinical Samples

Clinical samples for use in *MSG*-PCR detection of *P. carinii* can be collected in any conventional way. Sputum was collected as described in Bigby *et al.* (*Am. Rev. Respir. Dis.* 133:515-518, 1986), and Kovacs *et al.* (*NEJM* 318:589-593, 1988). Bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) was performed as described in Ognibene *et al.* (*Am. Rev. Respir. Dis.* 129:929-932, 1984). Oral washes were carried out by having the subject gargle with 50 cc of normal saline for 10-30 seconds and then expectorate the wash into a sample cup (Helweg-Larsen *et al.* (1998) *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 36:2068-2072). Serum samples were obtained from blood in a conventional fashion. A 200 µL aliquot of serum was used for DNA extraction.

Oral washes, sputum and bronchoalveolar lavages were spun down 3500 rpm for 10 minutes and the supernatant decanted, leaving approximately 1 ml of liquid in which to resuspend the pellet. Samples were transferred to 2 ml microfuge tubes and centrifuge at 10,000 rpm for 10 minutes to remove remaining liquid. A 250 µL aliquot of InstaGene Matrix (BioRad, Cat. #732-6030, Hercules, CA) was added to the pellet and vortexed briefly. The samples were then incubated at 56° C for 20 minutes, vortexed for 10 seconds and incubated at 100° C for 8 minutes. The samples are vortexed again for 10 seconds and centrifuged at 12,000 rpm for 3 minutes; 5 µL of the resultant supernatant was used in each standard 50 µL PCR reaction.

In certain experiments, DNA was extracted from samples prepared as above using the NucliSens Isolation System (Organon Teknika Corp., Netherlands), using the manufacturer's instructions.

C. Conditions for PCR reactions

To minimize contamination, DNA extraction, amplification and product detection procedures were carried out in separate areas of the laboratory, aerosol-barrier pipette tips were used for all reagent transfers, and multiple negative controls were included in each experiment. In order to

minimize carry-over contamination from amplified samples, all specimens were irradiated with UV light after completion of amplification to cross-link the IP-10, which reacts with the PCR product to make it unamplifiable while not interfering with detection (Isaacs *et al.* (1991) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 19:109-116; Rys and Persing (1993) *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 31:2356-2360).

5 **MSG sequence:** For PCR amplification of human-*P. carinii* MSG in clinical samples, the upstream primer used was an equimolar mixture of JKK14 (SEQ ID NO: 17) (corresponding to the residues of 2887-2911 of *HMSG33*, which is also 2845-2869 of *hMSG11*) and JKK15 (SEQ ID NO: 18) (corresponding to the residues of 2836-2860 of *HMSG32*). The downstream primer used was JKK17 (SEQ ID NO: 20) (complementary to the conserved residues 3106-3130 of *HMSG33*, which
10 is also 3064-3088 of *MSG11*). In experiments wherein the amplified product was detected using the DELFIA™ system, the downstream primer was biotinylated at the 5' end to allow specific capture of amplified sequences through the use of streptavidin.

PCR amplification was carried out in standard PCR reaction mixture (50 mM KCl, 10 mM Tris, pH 8.0, 0.01% gelatin, 3 mM MgCl₂, 400 μM dNTPs (Boehringer Mannheim), 1 μM each
15 oligonucleotide primer, and 0.025 units/μl of Amplitaq (Perkin Elmer Cetus)). The HRI AmpStop™ system was used to control carry-over contaminations; IP-10 (a psoralen derivative) (4 μg/μl) was added to each reaction to enable UV cross-linking at the end of the amplification cycle, thereby reducing the possibility of cross contaminating of other samples by amplified products (HRI Research, Inc., Concord, CA).

20 Samples were amplified using one of the following two PCR cycles: (1) an initial denaturation cycle (5 minutes at 94° C) was followed by 44 cycles of denaturation at 94° C for 30 seconds, annealing at 65° C for 1 minute and extension at 72° C for 2 minutes, followed by a final extension after the last cycle at 72° C for 5 minutes; (2) an initial denaturation at 96° C for 1 minute was followed by 43 cycles of denaturation at 95° C for 1 minute, annealing at 65° C for 1 minute, and
25 extension at 72° C for 1 minute, with a final extension time of 10 minutes at 72° C. All specimens were irradiated with UV light after completion of cycling to cross-link the incorporated IP-10.

Mitochondria large subunit rRNA (MRSU): Previously published PCR primers pAZ102-E and pAZ102-H were used to amplify *P. carinii* mitochondrial large subunit rRNA (MRSU) in clinical samples (Wakefield *et al.* (1990) *Mol. and Biochem. Parasitol.* 43:69-76). Primer pAZ102H
30 was biotinylated at the 5' end to allow streptavidin-mediated capture of the amplified product in experiments wherein the amplified product was detected using the DELFIA™ system. The PCR reaction mixture employed was as above. Samples were amplified using one of the following two PCR cycles: (1) an initial denaturation cycle (2 minutes at 94° C) was followed by 40 cycles of denaturation at 94° C for 1.5 minutes, annealing at 55° C for 1.5 minutes and extension at 72° C for 2
35 minutes, followed by a final extension after the last cycle at 72° C for 5 minutes; (2) an initial denaturation at 96° C for 1 minute was followed by 43 cycles of denaturation at 95° C for 1 minute, annealing at 65° C for 1 minute, and extension at 72° C for 1 minute, with a final extension time of 10 minutes at 72° C.

D. Detection of Amplified PCR Products

Southern Blotting: Standard southern blotting techniques were used to confirm the PCR results (Tables 2 and 3). Following agarose gel electrophoresis, PCR products were transferred to Hybond N+ membranes (Amersham, Live Science, Arlington Heights, IL). Amplification of human-*P. carinii* MSG was detected using probe JKK16 (SEQ ID NO: 19), which corresponds to residues of 3004-3029 of HMSG33. Amplification of *P. carinii* MRSU was detected using pAZ102-L2 (Wakefield *et al.* (1990) *Mol. and Biochem. Parasitol.* 43:69-76). Oligonucleotides were labeled with [γ -³²P]-ATP by T4 polynucleotide kinase (Ready-to-Go™ Molecular Biology Reagents, Pharmacia Biotech, Denmark). Prehybridization and hybridization were performed overnight at 52° C in 6 X SSPE, 1% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 10 X Denhardts' solution (Research Genetics, Huntsville, Alabama). Filters were washed at 52° C in 1 x SSPE, 0.5% SDS for 30 min, then 0.1 x SSPE, 0.5% SDS for 15 minutes.

Time-Resolved Fluorescence: Time-resolved fluorescence detection of amplified sequences was carried out using the DELFIA® system essentially as described by the manufacturer (EG&G Wallac Co.). Using standard procedures, amplicons with incorporated biotin were immobilized in streptavidin-coated microtiter plate wells and washed. Europium-labeled JKK16 was used to probe for the presence of amplified MSG sequences; europium-labeled pAz102-L2 was used to probe for the presence of amplified RNA sequences. Results are summarized in Tables 4 and 5, in comparison to DFA staining.

F. Comparison of *P. carinii* Detection Methods

Oral wash samples were collected along with sputum, induced sputum or BAL. All samples were evaluated by direct fluorescent antibody (DFA) staining. DFA staining was performed using a commercially available kit per the manufacturer's instructions (Genetics Systems, Seattle, WA). Oral wash samples were further tested by PCR, using both primer pairs as detailed above. Summarized results from multiple experiments are shown. Table 2 summarizes the results of a comparison between DFA staining and MSG and MRSU PCR amplification of BAL samples. Table 3 shows the results of a similar comparison using oral wash specimens. Table 4 shows the results of the comparison of samples taken via oral wash; results were determined using the Delfia™ hybridization capture system. Table 5 shows the results of the comparison of samples taken from serum; results were determined using the Delfia™ hybridization capture system.

The DFA-/PCR+ samples (Table 4) likely represent true positive results based on PCR amplification of corresponding sputum samples or concordance between the two PCR methods. One patient with PCP diagnosed by BAL had a negative PCR of oral wash and sputum by both methods, and negative DFA of induced sputum. These data suggest that PCR performed on oral washes can be an accurate, non-invasive means of diagnosing PCP.

Table 2: Results of DFA staining compared to MSG and MRSU gene primer PCR amplification in BAL specimens, as measured by Southern hybridization.

Stain Results	No. of BAL specimens			
	<u>MSG gene primers</u>		<u>MRSU gene primers</u>	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Positive	7	0	6	1
Negative	0	12	0	12

Table 3: Results of DFA staining compared to MSG and MRSU gene primer PCR amplification in oral wash specimens, as measured by Southern hybridization.

Stain Results	No. of oral wash specimens			
	<u>MSG gene primers</u>		<u>MRSU gene primers</u>	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Positive	4	4	3	5
Negative	3	70	0	73

Table 4: Results of DFA staining compared to MSG and MRSU gene primer PCR amplification in oral wash specimens, as measured by Delfia™ hybridization capture assay.

Stain Results	No. of oral wash specimens			
	<u>MSG gene primers</u>		<u>MRSU gene primers</u>	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Positive	11	0	9	2
Negative	4	157	3	158

Table 5: Results of DFA staining compared to MSG and MRSU gene primer PCR amplification in blood serum specimens, as measured by Delfia™ hybridization capture assay.

Stain Results	No. of serum specimens			
	<u>MSG gene primers</u>		<u>MRSU gene primers</u>	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Positive	3	0	2	1
Negative	0	7	0	7

G. Sensitivity of PCR Using Human-*P. carinii* MSG

The sensitivity of the PCR assay was tested quantitatively by serial dilution of DNA isolated from an autopsy lung sample of an HIV-infected patient with *P. carinii* pneumonia (as above). From

5 this DNA preparation, amplified PCR product could be generated with the *MSG* gene primers (JKK14, JKK15 and JKK17) using about as little as 16 fg of genomic DNA containing human *P. carinii* DNA as the template. This amount indicates that *MSG* gene amplification is about 10 to 100 fold more sensitive than amplification using the large subunit rRNA gene primers (pAZ102-E and pAZ102-H). This calculation is based on total DNA, the vast majority of which is human DNA, not *P. carinii* DNA, since there is no good method for purifying human-*P. carinii* away from the human DNA in a single sample. Amounts of DNA were measured by spectrophotometry.

10 The foregoing examples are provided by way of illustration only. One of skill in the art will appreciate that numerous variations on the biological molecules and methods described above may be employed to make and use oligonucleotide primers for the amplification of human-*P. carinii* *MSG*-encoding sequences, and for their use in detection and diagnosis of *P. carinii* in clinical samples. We claim all such subject matter that falls within the scope and spirit of the following claims.

CLAIMS

We claim:

- 5 1. A method of detecting the presence of *Pneumocystis carinii* in a biological specimen, comprising:
 - amplifying a human-*P. carinii* nucleic acid sequence, if such sequence is present in the sample, using two or more oligonucleotide primers derived from human-*P. carinii* MSG protein encoding sequence; and
 - 10 determining whether an amplified sequence is present.
2. The method according to claim 1, wherein amplification of the human-*P. carinii* nucleic acid sequence is by polymerase chain reaction.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the human-*P. carinii* nucleic acid sequence is a highly conserved region within an MSG-protein encoding sequence.
- 15 4. The method of claim 3, wherein the highly conserved region comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of: residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).
- 20 5. The method of claim 1, wherein at least one oligonucleotide primer comprises at least 15 contiguous nucleotides from a sequence chosen from the group consisting of: residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15) and nucleic acid sequences having at least 70% sequence homology with residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).
- 25 6. The method of claim 5, wherein at least one oligonucleotide primer comprises at least 15 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid sequence having at least 90% sequence homology with residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).
- 30 7. The method of claim 5, wherein at least one oligonucleotide primer comprises at least 15 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid sequence having at least 95% sequence homology with residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of
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HMSG32 (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).

8. The method of claim 5, wherein the oligonucleotide primers are chosen from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 17, SEQ ID NO: 18, SEQ ID NO: 19, SEQ ID NO: 20, SEQ ID NO: 23, and SEQ ID NO: 24.

9. The method of claim 5, wherein the pair of oligonucleotide primers consist of one upstream primer and one downstream primer.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein:

the upstream primer is chosen from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 17, SEQ ID NO: 18, SEQ ID NO: 19, SEQ ID NO: 23; and

the downstream primer is chosen from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 20 and SEQ ID NO: 24.

11. The method of claim 8, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises SEQ ID NO: 17.

12. The method of claim 8, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises SEQ ID NO: 18.

13. The method of claim 8, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises SEQ ID NO: 19.

14. The method of claim 8, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises SEQ ID NO: 20.

15. The method of claim 8, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises SEQ ID NO: 23.

16. The method of claim 8, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises SEQ ID NO: 24.

17. The method of claim 1, wherein the biological specimen is from the oropharyngeal tract.

18. The method of claim 1, wherein the biological specimen is from blood.

19. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of determining whether an amplified sequence is present comprises one or more of:

(a) electrophoresis and staining of the amplified sequence; or

(b) hybridization to a labeled probe of the amplified sequence.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein the amplified sequence is detected by hybridization to a labeled probe.

21. The method of claim 22, wherein the probe comprises a detectable non-isotopic label chosen from the group consisting of:

a fluorescent molecule;

a chemiluminescent molecule;

an enzyme;

a co-factor;
an enzyme substrate; and
a hapten.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein the labeled probe comprises a nucleic acid
sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 19.

23. A method of detecting the presence of *Pneumocystis carinii* in a biological
specimen, comprising:

exposing the biological specimen to a probe that hybridizes to a human-*P. carinii*
nucleic acid sequence, if the sequence is present in the sample to form a hybridization complex; and
determining whether the hybridization complex is present
wherein the nucleic acid sequence derived from human-*P. carinii* is an MSG encoding
sequence.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the labeled probe comprises a nucleic acid
sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 19.

25. A purified protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group
consisting of

- (a) SEQ ID NO: 2;
- (b) SEQ ID NO: 4;
- (c) SEQ ID NO: 6;
- (d) SEQ ID NO: 8;
- (e) SEQ ID NO: 10;
- (f) SEQ ID NO: 12;
- (g) SEQ ID NO: 14;

and conservative substitutions thereof.

26. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein according to claim 25.

27. The isolated nucleic acid molecule according to claim 26, wherein the nucleic acid
molecule has a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 1; SEQ ID NO: 2; SEQ
ID NO: 3; SEQ ID NO: 4; SEQ ID NO: 5; SEQ ID NO: 6; SEQ ID NO: 7; SEQ ID NO: 15; and SEQ
ID NO: 17.

28. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group
consisting of: residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID
NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-
3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of
HMSG35 (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15); and a sequence with at least
70% sequence identity with residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of
HMSGp3 (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ
ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11),
2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).

29. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of: at least 15 contiguous nucleotides of the nucleic acid molecule according to claim 28.

30. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of: at least 20 contiguous nucleotides of the nucleic acid molecule according to claim 29.

5 31. A recombinant vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule according to claim 28.

32. A transgenic cell comprising the vector according to claim 31.

33. A kit for detecting a human-*P. carinii* nucleic acid sequence comprising at least a pair of primers each comprising at least 15 contiguous nucleotides of sequence selected from the group consisting of: residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15); and a sequence with at least 70% sequence identity with residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).

34. A kit for detecting a human-*P. carinii* nucleic acid sequence comprising at least a pair of primers each comprising at least 20 contiguous nucleotides of sequence selected from the group consisting of: residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15); and a sequence with at least 70% sequence identity with residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).

35. A kit for detecting a human-*P. carinii* nucleic acid sequence comprising at least a pair of primers each comprising at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of sequence selected from the group consisting of: residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15); and a sequence with at least 70% sequence identity with residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).

36. The kit of claim 33, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 17; SEQ ID NO: 18; SEQ ID NO: 19; SEQ ID NO: 20; SEQ ID NO: 21; SEQ ID NO: 22; SEQ ID NO: 23; and SEQ ID NO: 24.

5 37. The kit of claim 36, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises the sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 17.

38. The kit of claim 36, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises the sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 18.

39. The kit of claim 36, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises the sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 19.

10 40. The kit of claim 36, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises the sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 21.

41. The kit of claim 36, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises the sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 22.

15 42. The kit of claim 36, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises the sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 23.

43. The kit of claim 36, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises the sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 24.

44. Antibody raised against the peptide sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 25.

45. Antibody raised against the peptide sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 26.

AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau on 16 March 2000 (16.03.00);
original claims 1-45 replaced by amended claims 1-45 (5 pages)]

- 5 1. A method of detecting the presence of *Pneumocystis carinii* in a biological specimen, comprising:
- amplifying a highly conserved region within a human-*P. carinii* nucleic acid sequence, if such sequence is present in the sample, using two or more oligonucleotide primers derived from human-*P. carinii* MSG protein encoding sequence; and
- 10 determining whether an amplified sequence is present.
2. The method according to claim 1, wherein amplification of the human-*P. carinii* nucleic acid sequence is by polymerase chain reaction.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the human-*P. carinii* nucleic acid sequence is a highly conserved region within an MSG-protein encoding sequence.
- 15 4. The method of claim 3, wherein the highly conserved region comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of: residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).
- 20 5. The method of claim 1, wherein at least one oligonucleotide primer comprises at least 15 contiguous nucleotides from a sequence chosen from the group consisting of: residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15) and nucleic acid sequences having at least 70% sequence homology with residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).
- 25 6. The method of claim 5, wherein at least one oligonucleotide primer comprises at least 15 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid sequence having at least 90% sequence homology with residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).
- 30 7. The method of claim 5, wherein at least one oligonucleotide primer comprises at least 15 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid sequence having at least 95% sequence homology with residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of
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HMSG32 (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).

8. The method of claim 5, wherein the oligonucleotide primers are chosen from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 17, SEQ ID NO: 18, SEQ ID NO: 19, SEQ ID NO: 20, SEQ ID NO: 23, and SEQ ID NO: 24.

9. The method of claim 5, wherein the pair of oligonucleotide primers consist of one upstream primer and one downstream primer.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein:

the upstream primer is chosen from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 17, SEQ ID NO: 18, SEQ ID NO: 19, SEQ ID NO: 23; and

the downstream primer is chosen from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 20 and SEQ ID NO: 24.

11. The method of claim 8, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises SEQ ID NO: 17.

12. The method of claim 8, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises SEQ ID NO: 18.

13. The method of claim 8, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises SEQ ID NO: 19.

14. The method of claim 8, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises SEQ ID NO: 20.

15. The method of claim 8, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises SEQ ID NO: 23.

16. The method of claim 8, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises SEQ ID NO: 24.

17. The method of claim 1, wherein the biological specimen is from the oropharyngeal tract.

18. The method of claim 1, wherein the biological specimen is from blood.

19. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of determining whether an amplified sequence is present comprises one or more of:

(a) electrophoresis and staining of the amplified sequence; or

(b) hybridization to a labeled probe of the amplified sequence.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein the amplified sequence is detected by hybridization to a labeled probe.

21. The method of claim 22, wherein the probe comprises a detectable non-isotopic label chosen from the group consisting of:

a fluorescent molecule;

a chemiluminescent molecule;

an enzyme;

a co-factor;
an enzyme substrate; and
a hapten.

5 22. The method of claim 21, wherein the labeled probe comprises a nucleic acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 19.

 23. A method of detecting the presence of *Pneumocystis carinii* in a biological specimen, comprising:

 exposing the biological specimen to a probe that hybridizes to a highly conserved region within a human-*P. carinii* nucleic acid sequence, if the sequence is present in the sample to form a hybridization complex; and

10 determining whether the hybridization complex is present wherein the nucleic acid sequence derived from human-*P. carinii* is an MSG encoding sequence.

 24. The method of claim 23, wherein the labeled probe comprises a nucleic acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 19.

15 25. A purified protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of

- (a) SEQ ID NO: 2;
 (b) SEQ ID NO: 4;
20 (c) SEQ ID NO: 6;
 (d) SEQ ID NO: 8;
 (e) SEQ ID NO: 10;
 (f) SEQ ID NO: 12;
 (g) SEQ ID NO: 14;

25 and conservative substitutions thereof.

 26. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein according to claim 25.

 27. The isolated nucleic acid molecule according to claim 26, wherein the nucleic acid molecule has a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 1; SEQ ID NO: 2; SEQ ID NO: 3; SEQ ID NO: 4; SEQ ID NO: 5; SEQ ID NO: 6; SEQ ID NO: 7; SEQ ID NO: 15; and SEQ ID NO: 17.

30 28. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of: residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15); and a sequence with at least 70% sequence identity with residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ

ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).

29. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of: at least 15 contiguous nucleotides of the nucleic acid molecule according to claim 28.

30. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of: at least 20 contiguous nucleotides of the nucleic acid molecule according to claim 29.

31. A recombinant vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule according to claim 28.

32. A transgenic cell comprising the vector according to claim 31.

33. A kit for detecting a human-*P. carinii* nucleic acid sequence comprising at least a pair of primers each comprising at least 15 contiguous nucleotides of sequence selected from the group consisting of: residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15); and a sequence with at least 70% sequence identity with residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).

34. A kit for detecting a human-*P. carinii* nucleic acid sequence comprising at least a pair of primers each comprising at least 20 contiguous nucleotides of sequence selected from the group consisting of: residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15); and a sequence with at least 70% sequence identity with residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).

35. A kit for detecting a human-*P. carinii* nucleic acid sequence comprising at least a pair of primers each comprising at least 30 contiguous nucleotides of sequence selected from the group consisting of: residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15); and a sequence with at least 70% sequence identity with residues 2894-3042 of *HMSGp1* (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2758-3006 of *HMSGp3* (SEQ ID NO: 3), 2845-3090 of *HMSG11* (SEQ ID NO: 5), 2839-3084 of *HMSG14* (SEQ ID NO: 7), 2836-3081 of *HMSG32* (SEQ ID NO: 9), 2887-3132 of *HMSG33* (SEQ ID NO: 11), 2821-3072 of *HMSG35* (SEQ ID NO: 13), and 1-249 of *HMSGp2* (SEQ ID NO: 15).

36. The kit of claim 33, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 17; SEQ ID NO: 18; SEQ ID NO: 19; SEQ ID NO: 20; SEQ ID NO: 21; SEQ ID NO: 22; SEQ ID NO: 23; and SEQ ID NO: 24.

37. The kit of claim 36, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises the sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 17.

38. The kit of claim 36, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises the sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 18.

39. The kit of claim 36, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises the sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 19.

40. The kit of claim 36, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises the sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 21.

41. The kit of claim 36, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises the sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 22.

42. The kit of claim 36, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises the sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 23.

43. The kit of claim 36, wherein one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises the sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 24.

44. Antibody raised against the peptide sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 25.

45. Antibody raised against the peptide sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 26.

[illegible]

FIGURE 1A

RMSGGP3	119	D
HMSGp1	123	T C
HMSGp3	122	E E A C
HMSG11	121	E E G A
HMSG14	121	E E G A
HMSG32	123	E E G A
HMSG33	122	E E G A
HMSG35	121	E E G A
GBHMSG	122	E E G A
RMSGGP3	151	L
HMSGp1	154	A I
HMSGp3	154	R I
HMSG11	153	L L
HMSG14	153	L L
HMSG32	155	L L
HMSG33	153	L L
HMSG35	153	L L
GBHMSG	153	L L
RMSGGP3	182	F
HMSGp1	186	S L
HMSGp3	185	M K
HMSG11	184	I K
HMSG14	184	E L
HMSG32	186	T L
HMSG33	184	T L
HMSG35	184	T L
GBHMSG	184	T L

FIGURE 1B

RMSGGP3	C	L	D	S	A	K	T	C	G	D	L	K	K	L	G	T	V	C	E	P	L	K	-	-	-	K	E	L	K	D	210
HMSGp1	C	F	D	Q	K	N	T	C	D	N	L	K	E	T	Q	Q	K	C	E	S	F	K	T	K	I	E	I	K	T	I	218
HMSGp3	C	L	D	E	E	K	T	C	G	D	L	V	S	K	E	Y	K	C	K	P	L	K	D	L	V	E	L	G	K	217	
HMSG11	C	L	Y	Q	K	T	T	C	V	S	L	V	T	K	G	K	S	K	C	D	T	L	E	E	E	A	L	L	K	K	216
HMSG14	C	L	Y	Q	K	T	T	C	V	S	L	V	T	K	G	K	S	K	C	D	T	L	E	E	E	A	L	L	K	K	216
HMSG32	C	L	Y	Q	K	M	T	C	K	T	F	V	L	E	K	Q	K	K	C	N	A	L	K	Q	D	V	A	L	E	K	218
HMSG33	C	L	N	Q	K	K	T	C	E	N	I	I	K	E	K	D	K	K	C	T	T	L	K	A	V	A	L	G	-	215	
HMSG35	C	L	N	Q	K	E	T	C	K	N	I	L	I	E	K	D	K	K	C	G	T	L	K	A	V	A	L	G	-	215	
GBHMSG	C	L	D	Q	K	K	T	C	T	N	L	M	T	A	R	D	K	K	C	N	T	L	E	V	K	A	L	E	N	215	

RMSGGP3	-	-	-	N	E	L	A	E	K	C	H	E	R	L	E	K	C	H	F	Y	G	E	A	C	D	D	A	K	-	-	-	235
HMSGP1	K	E	D	E	Q	L	K	K	C	P	L	E	L	Y	E	E	C	I	F	Y	S	C	G	N	D	D	S	-	-	-	246	
^{3/13} HMSGP3	E	-	-	D	L	L	K	E	K	C	L	L	F	L	E	E	C	Y	F	Y	N	E	T	D	D	Q	-	-	-	243		
HMSG11	-	-	-	N	E	L	R	E	K	C	L	L	L	L	E	Q	C	Y	F	H	G	N	G	D	D	K	S	-	-	-	245	
HMSG14	-	-	-	N	E	L	R	E	K	C	L	L	L	L	E	Q	C	Y	F	H	G	N	G	D	D	K	S	K	C	N	245	
HMSG32	K	-	-	D	E	L	R	G	K	C	L	P	L	L	E	R	C	Y	F	Y	G	N	E	D	I	S	K	C	N	K	248	
HMSG33	-	-	-	S	F	K	K	E	I	C	L	E	L	L	E	Q	C	Y	F	I	G	N	C	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	240	
HMSG35	-	-	-	S	F	K	K	E	T	C	L	E	L	L	E	Q	C	Y	F	I	G	N	C	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	240	
GBHMSG	K	-	-	N	E	L	L	G	K	C	L	P	L	L	E	H	A	T	F	E	G	T	A	K	K	A	S	Q	C	T	P	245

Protein	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523
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FIGURE 1C

RMSGGP3	S	D	L	S	P	V	K	P	R	A	S	L	L	R	S	I	G	L	D	D	V	Y	K	N	A	E	K	H	G	I	I	I	286
HMSGp1	S	G	F	D	P	P	I	P	E	I	T	L	L	A	E	V	D	L	E	G	I	Y	R	K	A	A	E	K	G	T	L	V	299
HMSGp3	S	H	F	D	P	T	K	P	K	I	R	L	L	A	V	K	D	L	E	G	Y	V	E	R	A	E	K	G	I	H	I	296	
HMSG11	S	D	F	D	P	T	K	P	E	P	T	L	L	A	E	K	E	L	E	G	Y	V	K	R	A	E	K	G	I	F	V	309	
HMSG14	S	D	F	D	P	T	K	P	E	P	T	L	L	A	E	K	E	L	E	G	Y	V	K	R	A	E	K	G	I	F	V	309	
HMSG32	S	D	F	N	P	T	K	P	E	P	T	L	L	A	E	K	E	L	E	G	Y	V	K	R	A	E	K	G	I	F	V	310	
HMSG33	P	D	F	D	P	T	R	P	E	A	T	L	L	A	E	K	E	L	E	G	Y	V	K	R	A	E	K	G	I	F	V	294	
HMSG35	P	D	F	D	P	T	R	P	E	A	T	L	L	A	E	K	E	L	E	G	Y	V	K	R	A	E	K	G	I	F	V	294	
GBHMSG	P	D	F	D	P	T	K	P	E	P	T	L	L	A	E	K	E	L	E	G	Y	V	K	R	A	E	K	G	I	F	V	306	
RMSGGP3	G	K	S	G	V	D	L	P	R	K	S	G	T	K	F	L	Q	D	L	L	L	L	L	S	R	D	E	D	-	-	-	K	315
HMSGp1	G	K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	323		
HMSGp3	G	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	317		
HMSG11	G	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	327		
HMSG14	G	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	327		
HMSG32	G	K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	332		
HMSG33	G	K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318		
HMSG35	G	K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	317		
GBHMSG	G	K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	330		
RMSGGP3	K	E	P	D	K	K	C	C	T	K	A	L	E	K	C	D	A	S	K	Y	L	N	T	E	L	E	K	L	C	D	G	-	346
HMSGp1	R	T	N	K	E	K	C	C	K	I	L	L	E	K	C	C	K	N	L	K	H	D	I	I	K	G	L	C	D	Y	N	-	355
HMSGp3	N	T	F	K	D	Q	C	C	E	V	I	L	K	K	C	C	G	N	F	E	H	H	I	I	K	D	L	C	N	K	T	-	349
HMSG11	T	L	K	K	E	E	C	C	I	A	L	L	K	K	C	C	E	N	H	E	H	E	A	L	E	N	L	C	K	N	K	-	359
HMSG14	T	L	K	K	E	E	C	C	I	A	L	L	K	K	C	C	E	N	H	E	H	E	A	L	E	N	L	C	K	N	K	-	359
HMSG32	S	Q	V	G	K	E	C	C	E	V	L	L	K	K	C	C	E	N	H	E	H	E	A	L	E	N	L	C	K	N	V	-	364
HMSG33	N	N	I	G	E	K	C	C	E	I	L	L	E	K	C	C	E	N	H	E	H	E	A	L	E	N	L	C	K	N	S	-	350
HMSG35	K	D	D	K	E	K	C	C	E	A	L	L	E	K	C	C	E	N	H	E	H	E	A	L	E	N	L	C	K	N	G	-	349
GBHMSG	A	N	E	K	E	K	C	C	K	V	L	L	E	K	C	C	E	N	H	E	H	E	A	L	E	N	L	C	K	N	A	-	362

FIGURE 1D

RMSGGP3	374	L
HMSGp1	387	GL
HMSGp3	381	HF
HMSG11	391	FA
HMSG14	391	RL
HMSG32	396	LL
HMSG33	382	HL
HMSG35	381	HL
GBHMSG	394	LL
RMSGGP3	406	EL
HMSGp1	418	ES
HMSGp3	409	SY
HMSG11	419	DD
HMSG14	419	SY
HMSG32	423	SY
HMSG33	410	DD
HMSG35	412	SY
GBHMSG	421	SY
RMSGGP3	438	DD
HMSGp1	447	ES
HMSGp3	438	EL
HMSG11	449	EL
HMSG14	449	EL
HMSG32	452	EL
HMSG33	440	EL
HMSG35	442	EL
GBHMSG	451	EL

FIGURE 1E

470	RMSGGP3	L	N	K	F	F	Q	K	E	L	M	K	G	K	L	G	H	V	R	F	Y	S	D	P	K	K	C	K	K	Y	V	V	E	N
478	HMSGp1	A	N	E	V	L	Q	K	E	L	M	K	G	K	L	H	G	S	-	N	K	T	W	L	S	G	F	Q	K	L	I	E	V	
469	HMSGp3	A	N	E	A	L	Q	K	E	L	M	K	G	K	L	Q	G	S	-	N	R	T	W	L	S	T	L	Q	N	L	V	E	V	
480	HMSG11	A	N	S	V	L	Q	K	E	L	M	K	G	K	L	H	G	S	-	N	K	D	W	L	S	T	L	Q	N	L	V	E	V	
480	HMSG14	A	N	S	V	L	Q	K	E	L	M	K	G	K	L	R	G	S	-	N	K	D	W	L	S	T	L	Q	N	L	V	E	V	
483	HMSG32	A	N	E	A	L	Q	K	E	L	M	K	G	K	L	R	G	S	-	N	K	D	W	L	S	T	L	Q	N	L	V	E	V	
471	HMSG33	A	N	K	V	L	Q	K	E	L	M	K	G	K	L	H	G	S	-	N	K	T	W	L	S	T	L	Q	N	L	V	E	V	
473	HMSG35	A	N	K	V	L	Q	K	E	L	M	K	G	K	L	H	G	S	-	N	K	T	W	L	S	T	L	Q	N	L	V	E	V	
482	GBHMSG	A	N	K	V	L	Q	K	E	L	M	K	G	K	L	R	G	S	-	N	K	T	W	L	S	T	L	Q	N	L	V	E	V	
493	RMSGGP3	C	T	K	L	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	K	Y	L	P	R	C	L	Y	P	K	E	L	C	Y	G	S	
510	HMSGp1	C	K	K	V	K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	K	Y	L	P	R	C	L	Y	P	K	E	L	C	Y	G	S	
495	HMSGp3	C	E	K	T	K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	K	Y	L	P	R	C	L	Y	P	K	E	L	C	Y	G	S	
511	HMSG11	C	E	K	L	K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	K	Y	L	P	R	C	L	Y	P	K	E	L	C	Y	G	S	
511	HMSG14	C	E	K	L	K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	K	Y	L	P	R	C	L	Y	P	K	E	L	C	Y	G	S	
509	HMSG32	C	S	E	L	K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	K	Y	L	P	R	C	L	Y	P	K	E	L	C	Y	G	S	
502	HMSG33	C	K	E	L	K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	K	Y	L	P	R	C	L	Y	P	K	E	L	C	Y	G	S	
505	HMSG35	C	E	K	L	K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	K	Y	L	P	R	C	L	Y	P	K	E	L	C	Y	G	S	
514	GBHMSG	C	E	K	L	K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	K	Y	L	P	R	C	L	Y	P	K	E	L	C	Y	G	S	
525	RMSGGP3	N	D	I	F	L	Q	K	S	K	E	L	S	A	L	L	D	D	Q	R	D	F	P	L	K	K	C	V	E	L	L	K	E	K
542	HMSGp1	H	D	L	R	M	K	R	T	I	F	L	Q	D	H	L	N	R	Q	R	D	F	P	L	K	K	C	V	E	L	L	K	E	K
527	HMSGp3	T	D	L	R	M	K	R	A	V	F	L	Q	D	H	L	N	R	Q	R	D	F	P	L	K	K	C	V	E	L	L	K	E	K
543	HMSG11	H	H	H	Q	M	R	R	V	I	F	L	Q	D	H	L	N	R	Q	R	D	F	P	L	K	K	C	V	E	L	L	K	E	K
543	HMSG14	H	D	H	Q	M	R	R	V	I	F	L	Q	D	H	L	N	R	Q	R	D	F	P	L	K	K	C	V	E	L	L	K	E	K
541	HMSG32	A	D	I	Q	M	R	R	V	I	F	L	Q	D	H	L	N	R	Q	R	D	F	P	L	K	K	C	V	E	L	L	K	E	K
534	HMSG33	H	D	H	Q	M	R	R	V	I	F	L	Q	D	H	L	N	R	Q	R	D	F	P	L	K	K	C	V	E	L	L	K	E	K
538	HMSG35	H	D	L	R	M	K	T	T	I	F	L	Q	D	H	L	N	R	Q	R	D	F	P	L	K	K	C	V	E	L	L	K	E	K
546	GBHMSG	H	D	L	R	M	K	T	T	I	F	L	Q	D	H	L	N	R	Q	R	D	F	P	L	K	K	C	V	E	L	L	K	E	K

FIGURE 1F

556 RMSGGP3 F
573 HMSGp1 G
558 HMSGp3 E
574 HMSG11 A
574 HMSG14 I
572 HMSG32 T
565 HMSG33 T
568 HMSG35 T
578 GBHMSG T

588 RMSGGP3 R
605 HMSGp1 R
590 HMSGp3 R
606 HMSG11 R
606 HMSG14 R
604 HMSG32 R
597 HMSG33 R
600 HMSG35 R
610 GBHMSG R

620 RMSGGP3 V
637 HMSGp1 K
622 HMSGp3 K
638 HMSG11 G
638 HMSG14 E
636 HMSG32 K
629 HMSG33 K
633 HMSG35 K
642 GBHMSG E

FIGURE 1G

RMSGGP3	652	N	I	K	N	E	K	I	G	E	I	E	I	K	K	A	N	K	N	E	A	L	V	E	E	C	T	T	W
HMSGp1	661	N	I	K	N	E	K	I	G	E	I	E	I	K	K	A	N	K	N	E	A	L	V	E	E	C	T	T	W
HMSGp3	644	H	M	E	T	A	S	I	S	E	I	K	K	I	K	A	N	K	N	E	A	L	V	E	E	C	T	T	W
HMSG11	666	N	M	Q	A	S	I	N	D	K	N	K	N	Q	I	K	A	N	K	N	E	A	L	V	E	E	C	T	W
HMSG14	666	N	M	Q	A	S	I	N	D	K	N	K	N	Q	I	K	A	N	K	N	E	A	L	V	E	E	C	T	W
HMSG32	664	N	M	Q	A	S	I	N	D	K	N	K	N	Q	I	K	A	N	K	N	E	A	L	V	E	E	C	T	W
HMSG33	657	N	M	Q	A	S	I	N	D	K	N	K	N	Q	I	K	A	N	K	N	E	A	L	V	E	E	C	T	W
HMSG35	660	N	M	Q	A	S	I	N	D	K	N	K	N	Q	I	K	A	N	K	N	E	A	L	V	E	E	C	T	W
GBHMSG	670	N	M	Q	A	S	I	N	D	K	N	K	N	Q	I	K	A	N	K	N	E	A	L	V	E	E	C	T	W
RMSGGP3	684	G	R	H	C	H	Q	L	M	E	N	C	P	D	D	L	K	K	E	N	G	N	D	H	N	C	E	A	Q
HMSGp1	684	H	P	H	C	H	Q	L	M	E	N	C	P	D	D	L	K	K	E	N	G	N	D	H	N	C	E	A	Q
HMSGp3	671	A	P	Y	C	C	K	R	F	E	Q	N	C	P	D	L	K	K	E	N	G	N	D	H	N	C	E	A	Q
HMSG11	691	H	P	Y	C	C	K	R	F	E	Q	N	C	P	D	L	K	K	E	N	G	N	D	H	N	C	E	A	Q
HMSG14	690	H	T	Y	C	C	K	R	F	E	Q	N	C	P	D	L	K	K	E	N	G	N	D	H	N	C	E	A	Q
HMSG32	689	H	P	Y	C	C	K	R	F	E	Q	N	C	P	D	L	K	K	E	N	G	N	D	H	N	C	E	A	Q
HMSG33	681	H	T	Y	C	C	K	R	F	E	Q	N	C	P	D	L	K	K	E	N	G	N	D	H	N	C	E	A	Q
HMSG35	684	H	T	Y	C	C	K	R	F	E	Q	N	C	P	D	L	K	K	E	N	G	N	D	H	N	C	E	A	Q
GBHMSG	694	H	T	Y	C	C	K	R	F	E	Q	N	C	P	D	L	K	K	E	N	G	N	D	H	N	C	E	A	Q
RMSGGP3	715	E	K	C	N	K	P	T	F	E	K	L	K	L	E	E	A	L	S	H	L	K	D	K	D	-	K	C	E
HMSGp1	716	K	Y	C	N	K	P	T	F	E	K	L	K	L	E	E	A	L	S	H	L	K	D	K	D	-	K	C	E
HMSGp3	703	K	Y	C	N	K	P	T	F	E	K	L	K	L	E	E	A	L	S	H	L	K	D	K	D	-	K	C	E
HMSG11	723	K	Y	C	N	K	P	T	F	E	K	L	K	L	E	E	A	L	S	H	L	K	D	K	D	-	K	C	E
HMSG14	722	K	Y	C	N	K	P	T	F	E	K	L	K	L	E	E	A	L	S	H	L	K	D	K	D	-	K	C	E
HMSG32	721	K	Y	C	N	K	P	T	F	E	K	L	K	L	E	E	A	L	S	H	L	K	D	K	D	-	K	C	E
HMSG33	713	K	Y	C	N	K	P	T	F	E	K	L	K	L	E	E	A	L	S	H	L	K	D	K	D	-	K	C	E
HMSG35	716	K	Y	C	N	K	P	T	F	E	K	L	K	L	E	E	A	L	S	H	L	K	D	K	D	-	K	C	E
GBHMSG	726	N	N	C	K	P	P	F	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	A

FIGURE 1H

RMSGGP3	741	A	L	G	K	R	C	T	E	L	E	K	N	E	K	V	A	F	K	T	L	Y	G	K	C	D	D	N	T
HMSGp1	744	N	L	D	K	Y	C	T	L	W	D	K	E	T	A	V	N	G	K	-	L	K	G	F	N	S	S	S	T
HMSGp3	730	T	L	N	I	Y	C	T	Q	L	K	K	K	E	N	N	A	S	-	L	E	S	T	L	K	K	K	E	-
HMSG11	754	A	L	E	R	Y	C	T	V	L	K	G	N	V	N	N	A	S	-	I	S	G	L	C	K	A	N	T	-
HMSG14	753	A	L	N	R	Y	C	T	V	A	K	N	V	V	N	N	A	S	-	I	S	G	L	C	K	D	N	T	-
HMSG32	752	A	L	E	R	Y	C	T	I	L	K	G	N	V	N	N	A	S	-	I	S	G	L	C	K	D	N	T	-
HMSG33	744	A	L	K	R	Y	C	T	V	A	K	G	N	V	N	N	A	S	-	I	S	G	L	C	K	A	N	T	-
HMSG35	747	A	L	K	R	Y	C	T	V	A	K	G	N	V	N	N	A	S	-	I	S	G	L	C	K	A	N	T	-
GBHMSG	757	A	L	K	G	Y	C	T	L	A	G	N	V	N	N	A	S	-	V	R	S	L	C	K	D	N	T	-	
RMSGGP3	767	K	E	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	V	C	K	K	L	V	D	K	V	K	K	R	C	P	T	L	K	D	
HMSGp1	773	E	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	K	L	C	E	E	L	V	Q	R	V	K	E	K	C	Q	G	L	S	K	
⁹⁰ / ₁₃ HMSGp3	761	S	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	E	L	C	E	E	L	I	K	I	V	K	E	K	C	S	K	L	L	K	D
HMSG11	786	A	D	N	K	N	V	R	E	K	L	C	E	L	L	V	E	V	V	E	Q	Q	C	K	V	L	P	P	T
HMSG14	784	S	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	E	L	C	E	L	L	V	E	V	V	E	Q	Q	C	K	A	L	L	P	T
HMSG32	783	T	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	E	L	C	E	L	L	V	E	V	V	E	Q	Q	C	K	A	L	L	P	T
HMSG33	775	S	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	E	L	C	E	L	L	V	E	V	V	E	Q	Q	C	K	A	L	L	P	T
HMSG35	778	S	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	E	L	C	E	L	L	V	E	V	V	E	Q	Q	C	K	A	L	L	P	T
GBHMSG	788	T	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	E	L	C	E	L	L	V	E	V	V	E	Q	Q	C	K	A	L	L	P	T
RMSGGP3	799	K	K	E	L	L	L	L	L	N	E	Y	D	D	L	K	K	A	A	E	K	S	T	E	A	A	K	L	L
HMSGp1	805	K	N	D	L	L	L	L	L	K	E	Y	E	K	V	K	K	D	T	K	N	A	M	E	E	A	T	N	L
HMSGp3	793	K	E	V	L	L	L	L	L	K	E	Y	E	K	I	K	E	E	A	E	K	S	M	E	E	A	N	N	L
HMSG11	818	E	K	S	L	L	L	L	L	K	T	Y	E	E	L	K	E	R	A	E	K	A	M	E	E	S	S	S	L
HMSG14	816	A	A	D	L	L	L	L	L	K	T	Y	E	E	L	K	E	R	A	E	K	A	M	E	E	S	S	S	L
HMSG32	815	E	K	D	L	L	L	L	L	K	T	Y	E	E	L	K	Q	R	A	E	K	A	M	E	E	S	S	S	L
HMSG33	807	A	A	D	L	L	L	L	L	K	T	Y	E	E	L	K	R	A	E	E	K	A	M	E	E	S	S	S	L
HMSG35	810	A	A	D	L	L	L	L	L	K	T	Y	E	E	L	K	R	A	E	E	K	A	M	E	E	S	S	S	L
GBHMSG	820	A	D	L	L	L	L	L	L	K	T	Y	E	E	L	K	E	A	E	K	A	M	E	E	A	K	S	S	L

FIGURE 1I

RMSGGP3	R	Q	T	V	M	P	N	A	Q	N	K	N	G	S	D	S	T	L	V	P	P	P	P	Q	A	P	A	G	P	P	P	P	S	831	
HMSGp1	K	-	-	-	-	S	T	D	N	K	N	T	E	K	K	G	-	V	K	P	S	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	820	
HMSGp3	K	-	-	-	-	G	P	D	N	N	N	T	N	K	K	-	S	V	N	K	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	807		
HMSG11	K	-	-	-	-	K	N	E	S	N	N	V	S	K	K	N	S	K	N	K	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	834		
HMSG14	K	-	-	-	-	K	N	E	S	N	N	T	S	K	K	N	S	K	N	K	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	832		
HMSG32	K	-	-	-	-	K	D	E	N	N	N	T	S	K	K	N	S	K	N	K	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	831		
HMSG33	K	-	-	-	-	K	N	E	S	N	N	V	S	K	K	N	S	K	N	K	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	823		
HMSG35	K	-	-	-	-	K	N	E	S	N	N	V	S	K	K	N	S	K	N	K	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	826		
GBHMSG	K	-	-	-	-	K	D	G	N	N	T	P	K	K	N	N	S	K	S	E	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	836		
RMSGGP3	P	P	P	P	P	S	Q	N	G	T	P	G	T	P	G	T	G	G	E	T	G	A	S	G	G	T	P	G	T	P	G	T	P	G	863
HMSGp1	-	-	P	S	V	V	Q	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	826		
HMSGp3	-	-	S	S	D	T	P	K	-	E	G	Q	D	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	817		
HMSG11	-	-	K	N	V	V	S	N	G	L	Q	D	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	845		
HMSG14	-	-	K	N	A	V	S	N	G	L	Q	D	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	843		
HMSG32	-	-	K	N	T	V	S	N	G	L	Q	D	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	842		
HMSG33	-	-	K	N	A	V	S	N	G	L	Q	D	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	834		
HMSG35	-	-	K	N	A	V	S	N	G	L	Q	D	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	837		
GBHMSG	-	-	K	N	V	V	S	N	-	E	K	D	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	847		
RMSGGP3	T	P	G	T	P	G	G	M	M	K	Y	A	K	L	G	L	V	K	R	T	Y	V	D	G	G	V	S	T	E	V	E	V	K	895	
HMSGp1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	V	H	F	K	L	V	K	R	N	E	K	-	V	Q	V	T	E	E	E	E	E	A	847	
HMSGp3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	T	G	F	K	L	V	R	N	A	K	-	V	H	V	T	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	A	838
HMSG11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	K	Y	V	K	I	L	R	R	G	V	K	E	A	L	V	T	E	E	E	E	E	E	A	867
HMSG14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	K	H	V	K	I	L	R	R	G	V	K	D	V	S	V	T	E	E	E	E	E	E	A	865
HMSG32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	E	H	M	K	I	L	R	R	G	V	K	D	V	S	V	T	E	E	E	E	E	E	A	864
HMSG33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	K	H	V	K	I	L	R	R	G	V	K	D	V	S	V	T	E	E	E	E	E	E	A	856
HMSG35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	K	H	V	K	I	L	R	R	G	V	K	D	V	S	V	T	E	E	E	E	E	E	A	859
GBHMSG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	K	H	V	K	I	L	R	R	G	V	K	D	V	L	V	T	E	E	E	E	E	E	A	869

FIGURE 1J

[illegible]

RMSGGP3	E	E	D	D	A	G	E	V	K	P	N	E	G	M	K	I	R	V	P	D	M	I	K	I	M	L	L	G	V	I	V	M	G
HMSGp1	E	D	E	A	G	E	V	K	P	S	E	E	G	L	R	M	S	G	W	S	V	M	R	G	V	L	L	A	M	I	S	F	
HMSGp3	E	D	E	A	G	D	V	K	P	S	E	E	G	L	R	M	S	G	W	S	V	M	R	G	V	L	L	A	T	I	S	F	
HMSGl1	-	D	E	A	G	D	V	K	P	S	E	E	G	L	K	M	S	G	W	S	V	M	R	G	V	I	V	A	M	V	I	S	F
HMSGl4	-	D	D	A	E	D	V	K	P	S	E	E	G	L	R	V	S	G	W	N	V	M	R	G	V	I	V	A	M	V	I	S	F
HMSG32	-	D	D	A	E	D	V	K	P	S	E	E	G	L	K	M	S	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HMSG33	-	D	D	A	E	D	V	K	P	S	E	E	G	L	R	V	S	G	W	N	V	M	R	G	V	I	V	A	M	V	I	S	F
HMSG35	E	D	D	A	G	D	V	K	P	S	E	E	G	L	R	M	S	G	W	N	V	M	R	G	V	I	V	A	M	V	I	S	F
GBHMSG	-	D	D	A	E	D	V	K	P	S	E	E	G	L	R	V	S	G	W	N	V	M	R	G	A	I	V	A	M	V	I	S	F

FIGURE 11

1088
1014
1002
1028
1026
1008
1017
1022
1030

RMSGGP3 M M
HMSGp1 M I
HMSGp3 M I
HMSG11 M I
HMSG14 M I
HMSG32 -
HMSG33 M I
HMSG35 M I
GBHMSG M I

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Kovacs, et al.

<120> Identification of a region of the major surface
glycoprotein (MSG) gene of human *Pneumocystis carinii*

<130> 53232

<140>

<141>

<160> 26

<170> PatentIn Ver. 2.0

<210> 1

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<212> DNA

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<222> (1)..(3042)

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gag gag gaa gtg cgt ctt ttg gct tta ata cta aaa gaa gat tct aag	96
Glu Glu Glu Val Arg Leu Leu Ala Leu Ile Leu Lys Glu Asp Ser Lys	
20 25 30	
gat gat aaa aaa tgc gaa gaa aaa tta gaa aaa cat tgc aaa gaa tta	144
Asp Asp Lys Lys Cys Glu Glu Lys Leu Glu Lys His Cys Lys Glu Leu	
35 40 45	
agt gaa gca aat cta act cca gaa caa gta cat gaa aag tta aaa gat	192
Ser Glu Ala Asn Leu Thr Pro Glu Gln Val His Glu Lys Leu Lys Asp	
50 55 60	
ttc tgt gat agc aaa aaa cgt gat aaa aaa tgt aaa gaa cta aaa aaa	240
Phe Cys Asp Ser Lys Lys Arg Asp Lys Lys Cys Lys Glu Leu Lys Lys	
65 70 75 80	
aat gtt gaa aaa aaa tgc ggt gat ttt aaa aca gaa tta gaa gaa ttg	288
Asn Val Glu Lys Lys Cys Gly Asp Phe Lys Thr Glu Leu Glu Glu Leu	
85 90 95	
gtg aaa aag gaa gct tca aat ttg aaa aat gat gag tgt aca aaa aat	336
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Gln Glu Lys Asn Ile Thr Tyr Thr Leu Ser Tyr Ser Gly Phe Asp Pro	
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Asn	Leu	Val	Lys	Val	Cys	Glu	Lys	Thr	Lys	Gly	Glu	Ser	Asp	Glu	Leu	

465	470	475	480	
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Phe Val Leu Cys Met Asn Pro Ile Lys Thr Ala Leu Thr Val Ser Thr				
	485	490	495	
gat ttg cga atg agg gca gtt gct ttg caa gag cat ttg aac gaa aaa				1536
Asp Leu Arg Met Arg Ala Val Ala Leu Gln Glu His Leu Asn Glu Lys				
	500	505	510	
cga gat ttt cca aca gaa aag gat tgt aaa gaa tta gag aaa aaa tgt				1584
Arg Asp Phe Pro Thr Glu Lys Asp Cys Lys Glu Leu Glu Lys Lys Cys				
	515	520	525	
gag gtc tta gga aaa gat tca aga gaa att aaa tgg tca tgt tat acg				1632
Glu Val Leu Gly Lys Asp Ser Arg Glu Ile Lys Trp Ser Cys Tyr Thr				
	530	535	540	
tta aaa cag cat tgc aat cgg ctg aag agc ata gag cac tta gaa gag				1680
Leu Lys Gln His Cys Asn Arg Leu Lys Ser Ile Glu His Leu Glu Glu				
	545	550	555	560
gag ttg cta aaa gaa aat aaa gga tat tta aaa gat gaa aat agc tgc				1728
Glu Leu Leu Lys Glu Asn Lys Gly Tyr Leu Lys Asp Glu Asn Ser Cys				
	565	570	575	
aaa gaa gaa gct aag aaa cga tgt gaa aaa tgg ttt aga aga gaa aat				1776
Lys Glu Glu Ala Lys Lys Arg Cys Glu Lys Trp Phe Arg Arg Glu Asn				
	580	585	590	
aat aaa ttt ttt tgc gct tgt tct gac ttg gaa ctt gtt tgc aaa aag				1824
Asn Lys Phe Phe Ser Ala Cys Ser Asp Leu Glu Leu Val Cys Lys Lys				
	595	600	605	
atc act aga aat gtt gaa tct aaa tgt aat ata ttg aaa gga cat atg				1872
Ile Thr Arg Asn Val Glu Ser Lys Cys Asn Ile Leu Lys Gly His Met				
	610	615	620	
gaa act atg aac gtt ata agt gaa ata gct aaa aaa gag gaa aaa ata				1920
Glu Thr Met Asn Val Ile Ser Glu Ile Ala Lys Lys Glu Glu Lys Ile				
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tgt gaa ttt tgg gct cca tat tgt aaa aag tac gag caa aat tgt gaa				1968
Cys Glu Phe Trp Ala Pro Tyr Cys Lys Lys Tyr Glu Gln Asn Cys Glu				
	645	650	655	
aaa ctt aaa aac gga gga aaa gat ggg caa tgc aaa aaa ctc aat aaa				2016
Lys Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Lys Asp Gly Gln Cys Lys Lys Leu Asn Lys				
	660	665	670	
aag tgc aaa tca ttc ctt gaa aaa gaa gct tta gaa aat aaa gtt gta				2064
Lys Cys Lys Ser Phe Leu Glu Lys Glu Ala Leu Glu Asn Lys Val Val				
	675	680	685	
gaa gaa ttg aaa ggt agt tta tca aac gta gga gaa tgt aac aat aca				2112
Glu Glu Leu Lys Gly Ser Leu Ser Asn Val Gly Glu Cys Asn Asn Thr				
	690	695	700	
ctt aat ata tac tgt aca caa ttg aaa aag gca gag aat ggg ttg gaa				2160
Leu Asn Ile Tyr Cys Thr Gln Leu Lys Lys Ala Glu Asn Gly Leu Glu				
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Thr Leu Cys Lys Ser Lys Glu Asn Thr Lys Ser Asp Ile Lys Val Arg	
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gaa gaa ctc tgt gaa aag cta ata aaa cgt ata aaa gaa aaa tgc tca	2256
Glu Glu Leu Cys Glu Lys Leu Ile Lys Arg Ile Lys Glu Lys Cys Ser	
740 745 750	
aaa ttg aag gac gag ctt gaa gaa gta aaa gag gtc tta gaa aag aaa	2304
Lys Leu Lys Asp Glu Leu Glu Glu Val Lys Glu Val Leu Glu Lys Lys	
755 760 765	
gaa gaa aag tat aaa aaa att aaa gaa gaa gca gaa aaa gcc atg gaa	2352
Glu Glu Lys Tyr Lys Lys Ile Lys Glu Glu Ala Glu Lys Ala Met Glu	
770 775 780	
gat gca aac ctt att tta tcg aga gcg aaa gga cct gat aat aat aat	2400
Asp Ala Asn Leu Ile Leu Ser Arg Ala Lys Gly Pro Asp Asn Asn Asn	
785 790 795 800	
aat aag tca gta aat aaa gac tca tct gat aca cct aag gaa gga aaa	2448
Asn Lys Ser Val Asn Lys Asp Ser Ser Asp Thr Pro Lys Glu Gly Lys	
805 810 815	
ggc aca aca gga ttt aaa ctt gta aga aga aat gca aaa gtg cat gta	2496
Gly Thr Thr Gly Phe Lys Leu Val Arg Arg Asn Ala Lys Val His Val	
820 825 830	
aca gaa aaa gaa tta gca gca ttt gat ttg gta gca aga gca ttt gat	2544
Thr Glu Lys Glu Leu Ala Ala Phe Asp Leu Val Ala Arg Ala Phe Asp	
835 840 845	
ctc tat cta gaa ttg aaa gaa ata tgt aat cat tca ctg aag aat tgt	2592
Leu Tyr Leu Glu Leu Lys Glu Ile Cys Asn His Ser Leu Lys Asn Cys	
850 855 860	
ggt ttc aaa aaa gag tgt gac tgt gag gat cca tgt aaa aag ata cag	2640
Gly Phe Lys Lys Glu Cys Asp Cys Glu Asp Pro Cys Lys Lys Ile Gln	
865 870 875 880	
gga ata tgt tca aca tta gag cca cta aaa gtg aga cca cac gaa ata	2688
Gly Ile Cys Ser Thr Leu Glu Pro Leu Lys Val Arg Pro His Glu Ile	
885 890 895	
gta act aaa aac ata aca act aca acc aca acc acc acc aca act acc	2736
Val Thr Lys Asn Ile Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr	
900 905 910	
att aaa gac gca aag gca aca gac tgc cac tct tta cag aca aca gat	2784
Ile Lys Asp Ala Lys Ala Thr Asp Cys His Ser Leu Gln Thr Thr Asp	
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acg tgg gtc aca aag acg tcg acc cat act agc aca tcc aca acc aca	2832
Thr Trp Val Thr Lys Thr Ser Thr His Thr Ser Thr Ser Thr Thr Thr	
930 935 940	
tct aca gtc acg tca aga ata acg ttg acc tcg aca aga cgg tgt aag	2880
Ser Thr Val Thr Ser Arg Ile Thr Leu Thr Ser Thr Arg Arg Cys Lys	
945 950 955 960	

cct acg aag tgt acg aca gga gag gaa gat gaa gca gga gac gtg aaa 2928
 Pro Thr Lys Cys Thr Thr Gly Glu Glu Asp Glu Ala Gly Asp Val Lys
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ccg agt gaa ggg ttg agg atg agt gga tgg agt gtg atg agg ggg gtg 2976
 Pro Ser Glu Gly Leu Arg Met Ser Gly Trp Ser Val Met Arg Gly Val
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Asp Lys Cys Lys Lys Arg Leu Lys Glu Tyr Cys Glu Val Leu Lys Asn
 35 40 45

Val Thr Lys Glu Pro Lys Lys Leu Glu Glu Lys Leu Asp Gly Ile Cys
 50 55 60

Lys Asp Asp Lys Thr Ile Glu Ala Lys Cys Lys Glu Ser Glu Thr Lys
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Val Lys Ala Lys Cys Thr Ser Phe Gln Thr Glu Leu Asp Lys Ala Val
 85 90 95

Lys Lys Gly Ala Ser Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Asp Cys Lys Lys Asn Glu
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Arg Gln Cys Leu Phe Leu Glu Gly Ala Cys Pro Thr Glu Leu Lys Asp
 115 120 125

Lys Cys Asn Glu Leu Arg Asn Lys Cys Tyr Gln Lys Lys Arg Asp Asp
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Val Ala Glu Lys Ala Leu Leu Arg Val Leu Arg Gly Asn Leu Lys Asp
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Lys Asn Thr Cys Lys Asn Lys Leu Lys Gly Val Cys Gln Glu Phe Asn
 165 170 175

Lys Glu Ser Asp Glu Leu Ile Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Glu Glu Lys Thr
 180 185 190

Cys Gly Asp Leu Val Ser Lys Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Pro Leu Lys
 195 200 205

Glu Gly Ile Asp Leu Val Leu Gly Lys Glu Asp Leu Leu Lys Glu Lys
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Cys Leu Leu Phe Leu Glu Glu Cys Tyr Phe Tyr Gly Ser Asn Cys Glu
 225 230 235 240
 Thr Asp Gln Pro Lys Cys Lys Glu Phe Ala Ser Lys Cys Gln Lys Glu
 245 250 255
 Asn Leu Val Tyr Ala Ala Pro Gly Ser His Phe Asp Pro Thr Lys Leu
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 Lys Ile Arg Leu Ala Glu Glu Ile Asp Leu Glu Lys Leu Tyr Val Glu
 275 280 285
 Ala Val Lys Lys Gly Ile His Ile Gly Arg Pro Ser Ile Lys Asp Glu
 290 295 300
 Val Ala Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Ser Lys Ser Asp Ala Gln Asn Thr Phe
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 Lys Asp Gln Cys Glu Asp Val Ile Lys Lys Lys Cys Gly Asn Phe Lys
 325 330 335
 Glu His Ile Ile Leu Lys Asp Leu Cys Ser Asn Lys Thr Ile Thr Asp
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 Asn Pro Lys Glu Lys Cys Glu Glu Leu Asn Lys Glu Leu Thr Thr Arg
 355 360 365
 Ile Leu Thr Val Ser Lys Arg Ile Glu Lys Tyr Phe Ala Pro Ala Asn
 370 375 380
 Val Lys Glu Ile Ile Gly Trp His Met Leu His Thr Phe Leu Gly Glu
 385 390 395 400
 Arg Glu Cys Thr Lys Leu Leu Ser Asp Cys Phe Tyr Leu Lys Ser Gln
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 Ala Pro Leu Glu Lys Pro Cys Asn Asn Leu Lys Ala Ala Cys Tyr Lys
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 Lys Gly Leu Glu Ala Val Ala Asn Glu Ala Leu Gln Asp Lys Leu Arg
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 Gly Lys Leu Gln Gly Ser Asn Arg Thr Trp Leu Glu Thr Leu Gln Lys
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 Asn Leu Val Lys Val Cys Glu Lys Thr Lys Gly Glu Ser Asp Glu Leu
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 Phe Val Leu Cys Met Asn Pro Ile Lys Thr Ala Leu Thr Val Ser Thr
 485 490 495
 Asp Leu Arg Met Arg Ala Val Ala Leu Gln Glu His Leu Asn Glu Lys
 500 505 510
 Arg Asp Phe Pro Thr Glu Lys Asp Cys Lys Glu Leu Glu Lys Lys Cys
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 Glu Val Leu Gly Lys Asp Ser Arg Glu Ile Lys Trp Ser Cys Tyr Thr
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 Leu Lys Gln His Cys Asn Arg Leu Lys Ser Ile Glu His Leu Glu Glu

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Asn Lys Phe Phe Ser Ala Cys Ser Asp Leu Glu Leu Val Cys Lys Lys						
	595			600		605
Ile Thr Arg Asn Val Glu Ser Lys Cys Asn Ile Leu Lys Gly His Met						
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Glu Thr Met Asn Val Ile Ser Glu Ile Ala Lys Lys Glu Glu Lys Ile						
	625			630		635
Cys Glu Phe Trp Ala Pro Tyr Cys Lys Lys Tyr Glu Gln Asn Cys Glu						
	645			650		655
Lys Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Lys Asp Gly Gln Cys Lys Lys Leu Asn Lys						
	660			665		670
Lys Cys Lys Ser Phe Leu Glu Lys Glu Ala Leu Glu Asn Lys Val Val						
	675			680		685
Glu Glu Leu Lys Gly Ser Leu Ser Asn Val Gly Glu Cys Asn Asn Thr						
	690			695		700
Leu Asn Ile Tyr Cys Thr Gln Leu Lys Lys Ala Glu Asn Gly Leu Glu						
	705			710		715
Thr Leu Cys Lys Ser Lys Glu Asn Thr Lys Ser Asp Ile Lys Val Arg						
	725			730		735
Glu Glu Leu Cys Glu Lys Leu Ile Lys Arg Ile Lys Glu Lys Cys Ser						
	740			745		750
Lys Leu Lys Asp Glu Leu Glu Glu Val Lys Glu Val Leu Glu Lys Lys						
	755			760		765
Glu Glu Lys Tyr Lys Lys Ile Lys Glu Glu Ala Glu Lys Ala Met Glu						
	770			775		780
Asp Ala Asn Leu Ile Leu Ser Arg Ala Lys Gly Pro Asp Asn Asn Asn						
	785			790		795
Asn Lys Ser Val Asn Lys Asp Ser Ser Asp Thr Pro Lys Glu Gly Lys						
	805			810		815
Gly Thr Thr Gly Phe Lys Leu Val Arg Arg Asn Ala Lys Val His Val						
	820			825		830
Thr Glu Lys Glu Leu Ala Ala Phe Asp Leu Val Ala Arg Ala Phe Asp						
	835			840		845
Leu Tyr Leu Glu Leu Lys Glu Ile Cys Asn His Ser Leu Lys Asn Cys						
	850			855		860
Gly Phe Lys Lys Glu Cys Asp Cys Glu Asp Pro Cys Lys Lys Ile Gln						
	865			870		875
						880

Gly Ile Cys Ser Thr Leu Glu Pro Leu Lys Val Arg Pro His Glu Ile
885 890 895

Val Thr Lys Asn Ile Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr
900 905 910

Ile Lys Asp Ala Lys Ala Thr Asp Cys His Ser Leu Gln Thr Thr Asp
915 920 925

Thr Trp Val Thr Lys Thr Ser Thr His Thr Ser Thr Ser Thr Thr Thr
930 935 940

Ser Thr Val Thr Ser Arg Ile Thr Leu Thr Ser Thr Arg Arg Cys Lys
945 950 955 960

Pro Thr Lys Cys Thr Thr Gly Glu Glu Asp Glu Ala Gly Asp Val Lys
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Asp Glu Glu His Val Leu Ala Leu Ile Leu Lys Lys Asn Gly Leu Glu
20 25 30

gat aca aaa tgc aaa act aag ttg gaa gaa tat tgc aaa aca tta aca 144
Asp Thr Lys Cys Lys Thr Lys Leu Glu Glu Tyr Cys Lys Thr Leu Thr
35 40 45

aat gca gga tta aat cca gaa aaa gtt cac gaa aaa tta aaa gat ttc 192
Asn Ala Gly Leu Asn Pro Glu Lys Val His Glu Lys Leu Lys Asp Phe
50 55 60

tgt gat aac ggg aaa cga aat gaa aaa tgt caa gat cta aaa aac aaa 240
Cys Asp Asn Gly Lys Arg Asn Glu Lys Cys Gln Asp Leu Lys Asn Lys
65 70 75 80

gtc aat caa aaa tgc att aaa ttt caa gga aaa ctt caa aca gct gct 288
Val Asn Gln Lys Cys Ile Lys Phe Gln Gly Lys Leu Gln Thr Ala Ala
85 90 95

gga aaa aaa att tca gaa tta aca gat gag gat tgc aaa aag aat gaa 336
16

Gly	Lys	Lys	Ile	Ser	Glu	Leu	Thr	Asp	Glu	Asp	Cys	Lys	Lys	Asn	Glu		
			100					105						110			
caa	caa	tgc	cta	ttt	ttg	gag	gga	gca	tgt	cca	aca	gaa	ctt	aaa	gat	384	
Gln	Gln	Cys	Leu	Phe	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ala	Cys	Pro	Thr	Glu	Leu	Lys	Asp		
		115					120					125					
gac	tgc	aat	aaa	tta	agg	aat	aac	tgt	tat	caa	aaa	gaa	cgg	aac	aat	432	
Asp	Cys	Asn	Lys	Leu	Arg	Asn	Asn	Cys	Tyr	Gln	Lys	Glu	Arg	Asn	Asn		
	130					135					140						
gtg	gca	gaa	gaa	gtt	ctt	ttg	agg	gcg	ctt	cgt	ggt	gat	ctc	aat	gaa	480	
Val	Ala	Glu	Glu	Val	Leu	Leu	Arg	Ala	Leu	Arg	Gly	Asp	Leu	Asn	Glu		
	145				150					155					160		
aca	aag	aca	tgt	gaa	aaa	aag	ctg	aaa	gaa	gtt	tgc	ccg	aaa	tta	gaa	528	
Thr	Lys	Thr	Cys	Glu	Lys	Lys	Leu	Lys	Glu	Val	Cys	Pro	Lys	Leu	Glu		
				165					170					175			
aga	gaa	agc	gat	gaa	tta	acg	gag	ctt	tgt	ctt	tat	caa	aaa	aca	aca	576	
Arg	Glu	Ser	Asp	Glu	Leu	Thr	Glu	Leu	Cys	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Lys	Thr	Thr		
			180					185					190				
tgc	gta	agt	ctt	gta	aca	aaa	gga	aaa	agt	aaa	tgt	gat	act	ctt	gaa	624	
Cys	Val	Ser	Leu	Val	Thr	Lys	Gly	Lys	Ser	Lys	Cys	Asp	Thr	Leu	Glu		
		195					200					205					
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Lys	Glu	Val	Glu	Glu	Ala	Leu	Lys	Lys	Asn	Glu	Leu	Arg	Glu	Lys	Cys		
	210					215					220						
cta	cta	tta	ctt	gag	caa	tgt	tac	ttt	cac	aga	ggg	aac	tgt	gaa	gga	720	
Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Glu	Gln	Cys	Tyr	Phe	His	Arg	Gly	Asn	Cys	Glu	Gly		
	225				230					235					240		
gac	aaa	tca	aag	tgc	aat	aaa	cct	aat	aat	aaa	gac	tgc	aaa	gaa	tat	768	
Asp	Lys	Ser	Lys	Cys	Asn	Lys	Pro	Asn	Asn	Lys	Asp	Cys	Lys	Glu	Tyr		
				245				250						255			
gta	cca	gag	tgt	gat	gaa	tta	gca	gaa	aag	tgt	gga	aaa	gaa	aat	att	816	
Val	Pro	Glu	Cys	Asp	Glu	Leu	Ala	Glu	Lys	Cys	Gly	Lys	Glu	Asn	Ile		
			260					265					270				
gtt	tat	atg	cat	cca	gga	tcc	gat	ttc	gat	cca	act	aag	cca	gag	cct	864	
Val	Tyr	Met	His	Pro	Gly	Ser	Asp	Phe	Asp	Pro	Thr	Lys	Pro	Glu	Pro		
		275					280					285					
aca	cta	gca	gag	gac	ata	ggg	ctg	gaa	gag	ctt	tat	aag	agg	gca	gaa	912	
Thr	Leu	Ala	Glu	Asp	Ile	Gly	Leu	Glu	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Lys	Arg	Ala	Glu		
		290				295					300						
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Glu	Asp	Gly	Ile	Phe	Val	Gly	Arg	Gln	His	Val	Arg	Asp	Ala	Thr	Ala		
	305				310					315					320		
ttg	ttg	gca	cta	ctt	ctt	aag	aaa	acc	ctt	aaa	aaa	gaa	gaa	tgt	ata	1008	
Leu	Leu	Ala	Leu	Leu	Leu	Lys	Lys	Thr	Leu	Lys	Lys	Glu	Glu	Cys	Ile		
				325					330					335			
aaa	gcc	ctt	aaa	aaa	aac	tgc	gaa	aac	cct	cat	gaa	cat	gag	gcc	tta	1056	
Lys	Ala	Leu	Lys	Lys	Asn	Cys	Glu	Asn	Pro	His	Glu	His	Glu	Ala	Leu		

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gaa aat cta tgt aag gaa aat aaa cca agt agt gat gga acg aaa aaa			1104
Glu Asn Leu Cys Lys Glu Asn Lys Pro Ser Ser Asp Gly Thr Lys Lys			
355	360	365	
tgt gat gaa cta gaa aaa gat gtt aac aaa act tgt aca agt ctt aca			1152
Cys Asp Glu Leu Glu Lys Asp Val Asn Lys Thr Cys Thr Ser Leu Thr			
370	375	380	
tca aca att ctt aaa aac cgt ctt tac att tca cct gat gga att gcg			1200
Ser Thr Ile Leu Lys Asn Arg Leu Tyr Ile Ser Pro Asp Gly Ile Ala			
385	390	395	400
gaa tgg gga aaa tta ccg aca ttt ctt agt gat gaa gat tgt gca aaa			1248
Glu Trp Gly Lys Leu Pro Thr Phe Leu Ser Asp Glu Asp Cys Ala Lys			
405	410	415	
cta gaa tct tat tgc ttt tat tat aaa gaa act tgt cca gat gtc aaa			1296
Leu Glu Ser Tyr Cys Phe Tyr Tyr Lys Glu Thr Cys Pro Asp Val Lys			
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gaa gct tgt atg aat gtg agg gca gcg tgt tat aag aga ggg ctt gat			1344
Glu Ala Cys Met Asn Val Arg Ala Ala Cys Tyr Lys Arg Gly Leu Asp			
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Ala Arg Ala Asn Ser Val Leu Gln Lys Asn Met Arg Gly Leu Leu His			
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ggc tca aat aaa gat tgg ctt aag aaa ttt caa caa gaa tta gca aaa			1440
Gly Ser Asn Lys Asp Trp Leu Lys Lys Phe Gln Gln Glu Leu Ala Lys			
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gta tgt gag aaa ctg aaa gga aat aaa gga agt ttc tcg aac gat gaa			1488
Val Cys Glu Lys Leu Lys Gly Asn Lys Gly Ser Phe Ser Asn Asp Glu			
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cat cac cat caa atg aga gtt atc ttt tta cga caa caa ctg gat caa			1584
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515	520	525	
aag aga gat ttt ccg aca gat aaa gac tgc aag gaa tta ggg aga aaa			1632
Lys Arg Asp Phe Pro Thr Asp Lys Asp Cys Lys Glu Leu Gly Arg Lys			
530	535	540	
tgc caa gat tta gga aag gat tca aaa gaa att aca tgg cca tgt cat			1680
Cys Gln Asp Leu Gly Lys Asp Ser Lys Glu Ile Thr Trp Pro Cys His			
545	550	555	560
aca cta gaa cag caa tgc aat cgc tta ggg att aca gaa att tta aaa			1728
Thr Leu Glu Gln Gln Cys Asn Arg Leu Gly Ile Thr Glu Ile Leu Lys			
565	570	575	
cag att tta ttg gat gaa cac aaa gat act ttg aaa agt cat gaa aac			1776
Gln Ile Leu Leu Asp Glu His Lys Asp Thr Leu Lys Ser His Glu Asn			
580	585	590	

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Cys Ala Lys Tyr Leu Lys Arg Lys Cys His Lys Trp Ser Arg Arg Gly	
595 600 605	
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Asp Asp Arg Phe Ser Phe Val Cys Val Phe Gln Asn Ala Thr Cys Glu	
610 615 620	
ctg atg gta aaa gac gtg caa gat agg tgc aaa ata ttc gaa gaa aat	1920
Leu Met Val Lys Asp Val Gln Asp Arg Cys Lys Ile Phe Glu Glu Asn	
625 630 635 640	
atg caa gca tca gat att aat gat tcc ctt aaa aaa aat caa ata aaa	1968
Met Gln Ala Ser Asp Ile Asn Asp Ser Leu Lys Lys Asn Gln Ile Lys	
645 650 655	
gca gaa tca gca gca aat att tgt ccc tca tgg cat cca tac tgc gat	2016
Ala Glu Ser Ala Ala Asn Ile Cys Pro Ser Trp His Pro Tyr Cys Asp	
660 665 670	
aga ttt tta ccc aat tgt cct gat ctt aag aaa gga aaa act ttc tgt	2064
Arg Phe Leu Pro Asn Cys Pro Asp Leu Lys Lys Gly Lys Thr Phe Cys	
675 680 685	
caa aat ctt aaa aaa tat tgc gaa cca ttc tac aaa aga aag gtt tta	2112
Gln Asn Leu Lys Lys Tyr Cys Glu Pro Phe Tyr Lys Arg Lys Val Leu	
690 695 700	
gaa gat gct ctt aaa gta gag ctt cga gga aat tta agt aat ata act	2160
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705 710 715 720	
aaa tgt gaa cct gca tta gaa aga tat tgt aca gta ttg aaa gac gta	2208
Lys Cys Glu Pro Ala Leu Glu Arg Tyr Cys Thr Val Leu Lys Asp Val	
725 730 735	
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Asn Asn Ala Ser Ile Ser Ser Leu Cys Lys Asp Asn Thr Glu Ser Lys	
740 745 750	
act aaa aag gcc gat aat aaa aat gtt aga aag aag ctt tgt cta aaa	2304
Thr Lys Lys Ala Asp Asn Lys Asn Val Arg Lys Lys Leu Cys Leu Lys	
755 760 765	
tta gtg gaa gag gtg gaa cag caa tgc aaa gta tta cca aca gaa tta	2352
Leu Val Glu Glu Val Glu Gln Gln Cys Lys Val Leu Pro Thr Glu Leu	
770 775 780	
aca gag ctg gaa aaa agt cta aaa aaa gat gtt aag aca tat gag gaa	2400
Thr Glu Leu Glu Lys Ser Leu Lys Lys Asp Val Lys Thr Tyr Glu Glu	
785 790 795 800	
ctt aag gaa agg gca aaa aaa gca atg aac aag tcc agc ctt gtt tta	2448
Leu Lys Glu Arg Ala Lys Lys Ala Met Asn Lys Ser Ser Leu Val Leu	
805 810 815	
tca ctt gtt aag aaa aac gaa agt aat aca tcg aaa aat aat agc aaa	2496
Ser Leu Val Lys Lys Asn Glu Ser Asn Thr Ser Lys Asn Asn Ser Lys	
820 825 830	

aac aag gat aag aat gtc gtt tca aac gga ctt caa gat acc aca aaa	2544
Asn Lys Asp Lys Asn Val Val Ser Asn Gly Leu Gln Asp Thr Thr Lys	
835 840 845	
tat gtg aaa ata cta cga aga gga gtt aag gag gca ctt gta aca gaa	2592
Tyr Val Lys Ile Leu Arg Arg Gly Val Lys Glu Ala Leu Val Thr Glu	
850 855 860	
tct gaa gcc aag gca ttt gat ttg gca gca gaa gtg ttt gga aga tat	2640
Ser Glu Ala Lys Ala Phe Asp Leu Ala Ala Glu Val Phe Gly Arg Tyr	
865 870 875 880	
gta gac ttg aaa gaa aaa tgt gag aaa ttg act tcg gat tgc ggg att	2688
Val Asp Leu Lys Glu Lys Cys Glu Lys Leu Thr Ser Asp Cys Gly Ile	
885 890 895	
aaa gac gat tgc gat ggt tta aaa gaa gtg tgt gga aag att gag aag	2736
Lys Asp Asp Cys Asp Gly Leu Lys Glu Val Cys Gly Lys Ile Glu Lys	
900 905 910	
aca tgt cac gat ctg aag cct ctg gag gtg aag tcg cat gaa ata gtc	2784
Thr Cys His Asp Leu Lys Pro Leu Glu Val Lys Ser His Glu Ile Val	
915 920 925	
aca gaa agc aca acg acg acc aca acg aca aca acg acc gtt acc gat	2832
Thr Glu Ser Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Val Thr Asp	
930 935 940	
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Pro Lys Ala Thr Glu Cys Lys Ser Leu Gln Thr Thr Asp Thr Trp Val	
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Thr Gln Thr Ser Thr His Thr Ser Thr Ser Thr Thr Ile Thr Ser Thr Ile	
965 970 975	
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Thr Ser Lys Ile Thr Leu Thr Ser Thr Arg Arg Cys Lys Pro Thr Lys	
980 985 990	
tgt acg aca ggg gat gaa gca gga gac gtg aaa ccg agt gag gga ttg	3024
Cys Thr Thr Gly Asp Glu Ala Gly Asp Val Lys Pro Ser Glu Gly Leu	
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Lys Met Ser Gly Trp Ser Val Met Arg Gly Val Ile Val Ala Met Val	
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<213> Pneumocystis carinii sp. f. hominis

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 Cys Asp Asn Gly Lys Arg Asn Glu Lys Cys Gln Asp Leu Lys Asn Lys
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 Val Asn Gln Lys Cys Ile Lys Phe Gln Gly Lys Leu Gln Thr Ala Ala
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 Gly Lys Lys Ile Ser Glu Leu Thr Asp Glu Asp Cys Lys Lys Asn Glu
 100 105 110
 Gln Gln Cys Leu Phe Leu Glu Gly Ala Cys Pro Thr Glu Leu Lys Asp
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 Asp Cys Asn Lys Leu Arg Asn Asn Cys Tyr Gln Lys Glu Arg Asn Asn
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 Thr Lys Thr Cys Glu Lys Lys Leu Lys Glu Val Cys Pro Lys Leu Glu
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 Arg Glu Ser Asp Glu Leu Thr Glu Leu Cys Leu Tyr Gln Lys Thr Thr
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 Cys Val Ser Leu Val Thr Lys Gly Lys Ser Lys Cys Asp Thr Leu Glu
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 Lys Glu Val Glu Glu Ala Leu Lys Lys Asn Glu Leu Arg Glu Lys Cys
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 Leu Leu Leu Leu Glu Gln Cys Tyr Phe His Arg Gly Asn Cys Glu Gly
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 Asp Lys Ser Lys Cys Asn Lys Pro Asn Asn Lys Asp Cys Lys Glu Tyr
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 Val Tyr Met His Pro Gly Ser Asp Phe Asp Pro Thr Lys Pro Glu Pro
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 Thr Leu Ala Glu Asp Ile Gly Leu Glu Glu Leu Tyr Lys Arg Ala Glu
 290 295 300
 Glu Asp Gly Ile Phe Val Gly Arg Gln His Val Arg Asp Ala Thr Ala
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 325 330 335

Lys Ala Leu Lys Lys Asn Cys Glu Asn Pro His Glu His Glu Ala Leu
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 Cys Asp Glu Leu Glu Lys Asp Val Asn Lys Thr Cys Thr Ser Leu Thr
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 Ser Thr Ile Leu Lys Asn Arg Leu Tyr Ile Ser Pro Asp Gly Ile Ala
 385 390 395 400
 Glu Trp Gly Lys Leu Pro Thr Phe Leu Ser Asp Glu Asp Cys Ala Lys
 405 410 415
 Leu Glu Ser Tyr Cys Phe Tyr Tyr Lys Glu Thr Cys Pro Asp Val Lys
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 Glu Ala Cys Met Asn Val Arg Ala Ala Cys Tyr Lys Arg Gly Leu Asp
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 Ala Arg Ala Asn Ser Val Leu Gln Lys Asn Met Arg Gly Leu Leu His
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 Gly Ser Asn Lys Asp Trp Leu Lys Lys Phe Gln Gln Glu Leu Ala Lys
 465 470 475 480
 Val Cys Glu Lys Leu Lys Gly Asn Lys Gly Ser Phe Ser Asn Asp Glu
 485 490 495
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 His His His Gln Met Arg Val Ile Phe Leu Arg Gln Gln Leu Asp Gln
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 Lys Arg Asp Phe Pro Thr Asp Lys Asp Cys Lys Glu Leu Gly Arg Lys
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 Cys Gln Asp Leu Gly Lys Asp Ser Lys Glu Ile Thr Trp Pro Cys His
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 Gln Ile Leu Leu Asp Glu His Lys Asp Thr Leu Lys Ser His Glu Asn
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 Cys Ala Lys Tyr Leu Lys Arg Lys Cys His Lys Trp Ser Arg Arg Gly
 595 600 605
 Asp Asp Arg Phe Ser Phe Val Cys Val Phe Gln Asn Ala Thr Cys Glu
 610 615 620
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 Ala Glu Ser Ala Ala Asn Ile Cys Pro Ser Trp His Pro Tyr Cys Asp
 22

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Thr	Glu	Leu	Glu	Lys	Ser	Leu	Lys	Lys	Asp	Val	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Glu	Glu				
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Ser	Leu	Val	Lys	Lys	Asn	Glu	Ser	Asn	Thr	Ser	Lys	Asn	Asn	Ser	Lys				
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Tyr	Val	Lys	Ile	Leu	Arg	Arg	Gly	Val	Lys	Glu	Ala	Leu	Val	Thr	Glu				
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Ser	Glu	Ala	Lys	Ala	Phe	Asp	Leu	Ala	Ala	Glu	Val	Phe	Gly	Arg	Tyr				
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gat aca aaa tgc aaa act aag ttg gaa gaa tat tgc aaa aca tta aca	144
Asp Thr Lys Cys Lys Thr Lys Leu Glu Tyr Cys Lys Thr Leu Thr	
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aat gca gga tta aat cca gaa aaa gtt cac gaa aaa tta aaa gat ttc	192
Asn Ala Gly Leu Asn Pro Glu Lys Val His Glu Lys Leu Lys Asp Phe	
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tgt gat aac ggg aaa cga aat gaa aaa tgt caa gat cta aaa aac aaa	240
Cys Asp Asn Gly Lys Arg Asn Glu Lys Cys Gln Asp Leu Lys Asn Lys	
65 70 75 80	
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Val Asn Gln Lys Cys Ile Lys Phe Gln Gly Lys Leu Gln Thr Ala Ala	
85 90 95	
aga aaa aaa att tca gaa tta aca gat gag gat tgc aaa aag aat gaa	336
Arg Lys Lys Ile Ser Glu Leu Thr Asp Glu Asp Cys Lys Lys Asn Glu	
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caa caa tgc cta ttt ttg gag gga gca tgt cca aca gaa ctt aaa gat	384
Gln Gln Cys Leu Phe Leu Glu Gly Ala Cys Pro Thr Glu Leu Lys Asp	
115 120 125	
gac tgc aat aaa tta agg aat aac tgt tat caa aaa gaa cgg aac aat	432
Asp Cys Asn Lys Leu Arg Asn Asn Cys Tyr Gln Lys Glu Arg Asn Asn	
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Arg Glu Ser Asp Glu Leu Thr Glu Leu Cys Leu Tyr Gln Lys Thr Thr	
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Cys Val Ser Leu Val Thr Lys Gly Lys Ser Lys Cys Asp Thr Leu Glu	
195 200 205	
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Lys Glu Val Glu Glu Ala Leu Lys Lys Asn Glu Leu Arg Glu Lys Cys	
210 215 220	
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Asp Lys Ser Lys Cys Asn Lys Pro Asn Asn Lys Asp Cys Lys Glu Tyr	
245 250 255	
gta cca gag tgt gat gaa tta gca gaa aag tgt gga aaa gaa aat att	816
Val Pro Glu Cys Asp Glu Leu Ala Glu Lys Cys Gly Lys Glu Asn Ile	
260 265 270	
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Val Tyr Met His Pro Gly Ser Asp Phe Asp Pro Thr Lys Pro Glu Pro	
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aca cta gca gag gac ata ggg ctg gaa gag ctt tat aag agg gca gaa	912
Thr Leu Ala Glu Asp Ile Gly Leu Glu Glu Leu Tyr Lys Arg Ala Glu	
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Glu Asp Gly Ile Phe Val Gly Arg Gln His Val Arg Asp Ala Thr Ala	
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Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Leu Lys Lys Thr Leu Lys Lys Glu Glu Cys Ile	
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Lys Ala Leu Lys Lys Asn Cys Glu Asn Pro His Glu His Glu Ala Leu	
340 345 350	
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Cys Asp Glu Leu Glu Lys Asp Val Asn Lys Thr Cys Thr Ser Leu Thr	
370 375 380	
tca aca att ctt aaa aac cgt ctt tac att tca cct gat gga att gcg	1200
Ser Thr Ile Leu Lys Asn Arg Leu Tyr Ile Ser Pro Asp Gly Ile Ala	
385 390 395 400	
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Glu Trp Gly Lys	Leu Pro Thr Phe Leu Ser Asp Glu Asp Cys Ala Lys	405	410	415	
cta gaa tct tat tgc ttt tat tat aaa gaa act tgt cca gat gtc aaa	1296				
Leu Glu Ser Tyr Cys Phe Tyr Tyr Lys Glu Thr Cys Pro Asp Val Lys		420	425	430	
gaa gct tgt atg aat gtg agg gca gcg tgt tac aag aga ggg ctt gat	1344				
Glu Ala Cys Met Asn Val Arg Ala Ala Cys Tyr Lys Arg Gly Leu Asp		435	440	445	
gca cgg gca aac agt gtg ttg caa aaa aat atg cgt ggg tta tta cgt	1392				
Ala Arg Ala Asn Ser Val Leu Gln Lys Asn Met Arg Gly Leu Leu Arg		450	455	460	
ggt tca aat caa agt tgg ctt aag gag ttt caa caa aga tta gta aaa	1440				
Gly Ser Asn Gln Ser Trp Leu Lys Glu Phe Gln Gln Arg Leu Val Lys		465	470	475	480
gta tgt aag gag cta aaa gaa aat aaa gga agt ttc cca aac gat gaa	1488				
Val Cys Lys Glu Leu Lys Glu Asn Lys Gly Ser Phe Pro Asn Asp Glu		485	490	495	
ata ttt gtt ctg tgt gta cag cca gca aaa gct gca cga tta ctt aca	1536				
Ile Phe Val Leu Cys Val Gln Pro Ala Lys Ala Ala Arg Leu Leu Thr		500	505	510	
cac gat cat caa atg agg gtt acc ttt tta cga caa caa ttg gat caa	1584				
His Asp His Gln Met Arg Val Thr Phe Leu Arg Gln Gln Leu Asp Gln		515	520	525	
aag aga gat ttt ccg aca gat aaa gac tgc aag gaa cta ggg aaa aaa	1632				
Lys Arg Asp Phe Pro Thr Asp Lys Asp Cys Lys Glu Leu Gly Lys Lys		530	535	540	
tgc caa gat tta gga aag gat tca aaa gaa att aca tgg cca tgt cat	1680				
Cys Gln Asp Leu Gly Lys Asp Ser Lys Glu Ile Thr Trp Pro Cys His		545	550	555	560
aca ctg gag cag caa tgc aat cgc ttg ggg act aca gaa att tta aag	1728				
Thr Leu Glu Gln Gln Cys Asn Arg Leu Gly Thr Thr Glu Ile Leu Lys		565	570	575	
cag gtt tta ttg gat gaa cac aaa gat act ttg aaa gac caa gaa agt	1776				
Gln Val Leu Leu Asp Glu His Lys Asp Thr Leu Lys Asp Gln Glu Ser		580	585	590	
tgt gta aaa tac cta aaa gaa aag tgt aat aaa tgg tct aga aga gga	1824				
Cys Val Lys Tyr Leu Lys Glu Lys Cys Asn Lys Trp Ser Arg Arg Gly		595	600	605	
gat gac cgt ttc tct ttt gta tgt gtt ttc caa aac gct acg tgt gag	1872				
Asp Asp Arg Phe Ser Phe Val Cys Val Phe Gln Asn Ala Thr Cys Glu		610	615	620	
ctg atg gta aaa gac gtg aaa gac agg tgt gaa gta ttc aaa aaa aat	1920				
Leu Met Val Lys Asp Val Lys Asp Arg Cys Glu Val Phe Lys Lys Asn		625	630	635	640
ata aaa gct tca tat att att gaa ttt ctt gaa aat aat aca aat aaa	1968				
Ile Lys Ala Ser Tyr Ile Ile Glu Phe Leu Glu Asn Asn Thr Asn Lys					

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660					665					670						
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675					680					685						
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Lys	Ile	Lys	Lys	His	Cys	Glu	Pro	Phe	Tyr	Lys	Arg	Lys	Ala	Leu	Glu	
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Asp	Ala	Leu	Lys	Val	Glu	Leu	Gln	Gly	Lys	Leu	Thr	Asp	Lys	Ser	Lys	
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tgt	gaa	cct	gca	ttg	aac	aga	tat	tgt	aca	gta	gcg	gga	aac	gta	aat	2208
Cys	Glu	Pro	Ala	Leu	Asn	Arg	Tyr	Cys	Thr	Val	Ala	Gly	Asn	Val	Asn	
725					730					735						
aat	gcg	tca	atc	agt	ggc	tta	tgc	aaa	gct	aac	acc	aag	gat	aac	tct	2256
Asn	Ala	Ser	Ile	Ser	Gly	Leu	Cys	Lys	Ala	Asn	Thr	Lys	Asp	Asn	Ser	
740					745					750						
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Gly	Lys	Ser	Asp	Glu	Asp	Ala	Arg	Lys	Glu	Leu	Cys	Glu	Lys	Ser	Val	
755					760					765						
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Lys	Glu	Val	Glu	Glu	Gln	Cys	Lys	Ala	Leu	Pro	Thr	Glu	Leu	Gly	Gln	
770					775					780						
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Pro	Ala	Ala	Asp	Leu	Lys	Lys	Asp	Tyr	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Leu	Lys	
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Lys	Arg	Ala	Glu	Glu	Ala	Met	Asn	Lys	Ser	Ser	Leu	Val	Leu	Ser	Leu	
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Ile	Lys	Lys	Asn	Glu	Ser	Asn	Val	Ser	Lys	Ser	Asn	Ser	Lys	Asn	Lys	
820					825					830						
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Asp	Lys	Asn	Ala	Val	Ser	Asn	Gly	Leu	Gln	Asp	Thr	Thr	Lys	His	Val	
835					840					845						
aaa	ata	cta	cgg	aga	gga	gtt	aag	gat	gta	tcc	gta	aca	gaa	tta	gaa	2592
Lys	Ile	Leu	Arg	Arg	Gly	Val	Lys	Asp	Val	Ser	Val	Thr	Glu	Leu	Glu	
850					855					860						
gct	aaa	gca	ttt	gat	ttg	gca	gca	gaa	gta	ttt	gga	aga	tat	gta	gat	2640
Ala	Lys	Ala	Phe	Asp	Leu	Ala	Ala	Glu	Val	Phe	Gly	Arg	Tyr	Val	Asp	
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ttg	aag	gaa	aga	tgt	aat	aaa	ttg	gaa	tca	gat	tgc	aga	att	aag	gag	2688
Leu	Lys	Glu	Arg	Cys	Asn	Lys	Leu	Glu	Ser	Asp	Cys	Arg	Ile	Lys	Glu	
885					890					895						

gat tgc aaa gac tta gaa gaa gta tgc aaa aag att aat aag gct tgt 2736
 Asp Cys Lys Asp Leu Glu Glu Val Cys Lys Lys Ile Asn Lys Ala Cys
 900 905 910

cgc aat ctg aag cct ctg gag gtg aag ccg cac gaa aca gtg aca gaa 2784
 Arg Asn Leu Lys Pro Leu Glu Val Lys Pro His Glu Thr Val Thr Glu
 915 920 925

ggt aca acg aca act aca aca aca aca aca acc gtt gcc gat ccg aag 2832
 Gly Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Val Ala Asp Pro Lys
 930 935 940

gca acg gaa tgc aaa tcc tta cag aca aca gac aca tgg gtt aca cag 2880
 Ala Thr Glu Cys Lys Ser Leu Gln Thr Thr Asp Thr Trp Val Thr Gln
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aca tcg aca cac aca agc acg tct act atc aca tct acc atc aca tca 2928
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 Lys Ile Thr Leu Thr Ser Thr Arg Cys Lys Pro Thr Lys Cys Thr
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 995 1000 1005

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 Phe Met Ile
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Asn Ala Gly Leu Asn Pro Glu Lys Val His Glu Lys Leu Lys Asp Phe
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Cys Asp Asn Gly Lys Arg Asn Glu Lys Cys Gln Asp Leu Lys Asn Lys
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Val Asn Gln Lys Cys Ile Lys Phe Gln Gly Lys Leu Gln Thr Ala Ala
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Arg Lys Lys Ile Ser Glu Leu Thr Asp Glu Asp Cys Lys Lys Asn Glu
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 Gln Gln Cys Leu Phe Leu Glu Gly Ala Cys Pro Thr Glu Leu Lys Asp
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 Asp Cys Asn Lys Leu Arg Asn Asn Cys Tyr Gln Lys Glu Arg Asn Asn
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 Val Ala Glu Glu Val Leu Leu Arg Ala Leu Arg Gly Asp Leu Asn Glu
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 Thr Lys Thr Cys Glu Lys Lys Leu Lys Glu Val Cys Pro Lys Leu Glu
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 Arg Glu Ser Asp Glu Leu Thr Glu Leu Cys Leu Tyr Gln Lys Thr Thr
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 Cys Val Ser Leu Val Thr Lys Gly Lys Ser Lys Cys Asp Thr Leu Glu
 195 200 205
 Lys Glu Val Glu Glu Ala Leu Lys Lys Asn Glu Leu Arg Glu Lys Cys
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 225 230 235 240
 Asp Lys Ser Lys Cys Asn Lys Pro Asn Asn Lys Asp Cys Lys Glu Tyr
 245 250 255
 Val Pro Glu Cys Asp Glu Leu Ala Glu Lys Cys Gly Lys Glu Asn Ile
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 Val Tyr Met His Pro Gly Ser Asp Phe Asp Pro Thr Lys Pro Glu Pro
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 385 390 395 400
 Glu Trp Gly Lys Leu Pro Thr Phe Leu Ser Asp Glu Asp Cys Ala Lys
 405 410 415

Leu Glu Ser Tyr Cys Phe Tyr Tyr Lys Glu Thr Cys Pro Asp Val Lys
 420 425 430
 Glu Ala Cys Met Asn Val Arg Ala Ala Cys Tyr Lys Arg Gly Leu Asp
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 Ala Arg Ala Asn Ser Val Leu Gln Lys Asn Met Arg Gly Leu Leu Arg
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 Gly Ser Asn Gln Ser Trp Leu Lys Glu Phe Gln Gln Arg Leu Val Lys
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 565 570 575
 Gln Val Leu Leu Asp Glu His Lys Asp Thr Leu Lys Asp Gln Glu Ser
 580 585 590
 Cys Val Lys Tyr Leu Lys Glu Lys Cys Asn Lys Trp Ser Arg Arg Gly
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 Asp Asp Arg Phe Ser Phe Val Cys Val Phe Gln Asn Ala Thr Cys Glu
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 Ile Lys Ala Ser Tyr Ile Ile Glu Phe Leu Glu Asn Asn Thr Asn Lys
 645 650 655
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 Arg Phe Ser Pro Asn Cys Pro Gly Leu Thr Lys Glu Asn Ser Cys Thr
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Tyr Asn Asp Asn Glu Cys Lys Lys Glu Leu Glu Lys Tyr Cys Lys Thr	
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tta acg gat gca gaa tta aaa cca gaa aaa gtt cac aaa aaa ctt aag	192
Leu Thr Asp Ala Glu Leu Lys Pro Glu Lys Val His Lys Lys Leu Lys	
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gag ttt tgt gaa aat aaa aaa gca gat tca aaa tgc aaa gaa ctg aaa	240
Glu Phe Cys Glu Asn Lys Lys Ala Asp Ser Lys Cys Lys Glu Leu Lys	
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Glu Lys Leu Thr Gln Lys Cys Thr Ala Ile Lys Gly Lys Leu Thr Glu	
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gca atc aaa aaa aaa aat tca gat tta acg gat gaa gat tgc aaa gag	336
Ala Ile Lys Lys Lys Asn Ser Asp Leu Thr Asp Glu Asp Cys Lys Glu	
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aat gaa caa caa tgc cta ttt ttg gag gga gca tgt cca gcg gaa ctt	384
Asn Glu Gln Gln Cys Leu Phe Leu Glu Gly Ala Cys Pro Ala Glu Leu	
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Lys Asp Asp Cys Asn Thr Leu Arg Asn Lys Cys Tyr Gln Lys Lys Arg	
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gat aaa gtg gcg gaa gaa gct ctt tta aga gca gtt cgt gga ggt cta	480
Asp Lys Val Ala Glu Glu Ala Leu Leu Arg Ala Val Arg Gly Gly Leu	
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180 185 190	
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 245 250

tat ttg cca gtg tgt gat aca ttg gca gtg aaa tgt gaa gaa aat aag 816
 Tyr Leu Pro Val Cys Asp Thr Leu Ala Val Lys Cys Glu Glu Asn Lys 270
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 Ile Ile Tyr Thr His Pro Gly Ser Asp Phe Asn Pro Thr Lys Ser Lys 285
 275 280

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 Pro Thr Val Ala Glu Asp Ile Gly Leu Glu Glu Leu Tyr Lys Lys Ala 300
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gca gaa gaa ggt gtt cat att gga aag cct cct gta aga gat gca act 960
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 325 330

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cct ctt gac aaa gaa tgt aat aat ctg aag gca gca tgt tat aag aga 1344
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Ala Ser Asp Ile Asn Asn Ser Leu Lys Asn Lys Gln Ile Lys Thr Glu	
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Ser Ser Ile Asn Ser Leu Cys Lys Asp Asn Thr Glu Ser Lys Thr Lys	
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Lys Thr Asp Asn Glu Val Arg Lys Lys Leu Cys Leu Lys Leu Val Glu	
755 760 765	
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770 775 780	
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Gln Ala Glu Lys Thr Met Asn Lys Ser Asn Leu Val Leu Ser Phe Val	
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930 935 940	
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 965 970 975
 ata aca ctc aca tca aca agg cgt tgc aaa cca acc aag tgt acg aca 2976
 Ile Thr Leu Thr Ser Thr Arg Arg Cys Lys Pro Thr Lys Cys Thr Thr
 980 985 990
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 180 185 190

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 Ser Ala Ala Asn Ile Cys Pro Ser Trp His Pro Tyr Cys Asp Arg Phe
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 675 680 685
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 Ser Ser Ile Asn Ser Leu Cys Lys Asp Asn Thr Glu Ser Lys Thr Lys
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 Glu Lys Asp Leu Lys Asp Asp Phe Glu Thr Phe Glu Lys Leu Lys Lys
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 Lys Lys Asp Glu Asn Asn Thr Ser Lys Asn Ser Ser Lys Asp Lys Asp
 820 825 830
 Lys Asn Thr Val Ser Asn Gly Leu Gln Asp Thr Thr Glu His Met Lys
 835 840 845

Ile Leu Arg Arg Gly Val Lys Asp Val Ser Val Thr Glu Ser Glu Ala
 850 855 860

Lys Ala Phe Asp Leu Val Ala Glu Val Phe Gly Arg Tyr Leu Asp Leu
 865 870 875 880

Lys Glu Arg Cys Asn Lys Leu Glu Ser Asp Cys Arg Val Lys Glu Asp
 885 890 895

Cys Lys Asp Leu Glu Gly Val Cys Gly Lys Ile Gln Gly Val Cys Ser
 900 905 910

Lys Leu Lys Pro Leu Lys Val Lys Pro His Glu Thr Val Thr Glu Ser
 915 920 925

Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Val Thr Asp Pro Lys Ala
 930 935 940

Thr Glu Cys Lys Ser Leu Gln Thr Thr Asp Thr Trp Ile Thr Gln Thr
 945 950 955 960

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gat aca aaa tgc aaa aaa agt tta gaa aaa tac tgc gaa gag ttg aaa 144
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 35 40 45

aaa gca tca cta gac atg gaa aaa gta cat aaa atg ctt aaa gat ttc 192
 Lys Ala Ser Leu Asp Met Glu Lys Val His Lys Met Leu Lys Asp Phe
 50 55 60

tgt gga aat ggg aaa gca agt aaa gca aat aca aaa tgt caa ggt cta 240
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Cys Gly Asn Gly Lys Ala Ser Lys Ala Asn Thr Lys Cys Gln Gly Leu 65 70 75 80	
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gaa aca cat gaa aaa aaa ctg aaa gag att tgc cca gtc ttg cag agg Glu Thr His Glu Lys Lys Leu Lys Glu Ile Cys Pro Val Leu Gln Arg 165 170 175	528
gaa agt aat gaa tta acg gac ttg tgt ttg aac cag aaa aag acg tgc Glu Ser Asn Glu Leu Thr Asp Leu Cys Leu Asn Gln Lys Lys Thr Cys 180 185 190	576
gag aat att ata aaa gaa aaa gat aaa aaa tgc act act ctt aaa gca Glu Asn Ile Ile Lys Glu Lys Asp Lys Lys Cys Thr Thr Leu Lys Ala 195 200 205	624
aat gtt gca aca gca ctt gga agt ttt aaa aaa gaa ata tgc ctt gaa Asn Val Ala Thr Ala Leu Gly Ser Phe Lys Lys Glu Ile Cys Leu Glu 210 215 220	672
tta ctt gaa caa tgc tat ttt tac att gga aat tgc gga gac gac gat Leu Leu Glu Gln Cys Tyr Phe Tyr Ile Gly Asn Cys Gly Asp Asp Asp 225 230 235 240	720
ata att aaa tgt att gaa ttg gga ggg aaa tgc caa gaa caa aac att Ile Ile Lys Cys Ile Glu Leu Gly Gly Lys Cys Gln Glu Gln Asn Ile 245 250 255	768
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aca cta gca gag gac ata gac ctg gat gag ctt tat aaa aag gca gaa Thr Leu Ala Glu Asp Ile Asp Leu Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys Lys Ala Glu 275 280 285	864
gag gat ggt gtt ttt att gga aaa cat cat tta aga gat gcg aca gct Glu Asp Gly Val Phe Ile Gly Lys His His Leu Arg Asp Ala Thr Ala 290 295 300	912
tta ttg acg ttg ttg gtt aag aaa gat gat aca gga aaa aat aat aat Leu Leu Thr Leu Leu Val Lys Lys Asp Asp Thr Gly Lys Asn Asn Asn 305 310 315 320 325 330	960

305	310	315	320	
atc gga gaa aaa tgc aat aag att ctc gaa gat aaa tgc aaa aac tct				1008
Ile Gly Glu Lys Cys Asn Lys Ile Leu Glu Asp Lys Cys Lys Asn Ser				
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caa cag cat gaa gct cta aaa aat tta tgt aat aat aat agt cct aat				1056
Gln Gln His Glu Ala Leu Lys Asn Leu Cys Asn Asn Asn Ser Pro Asn				
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gca tat gga aaa gaa aaa tgc aaa gaa tta gaa gaa gat att aaa aaa				1104
Ala Tyr Gly Lys Glu Lys Cys Lys Glu Leu Glu Glu Asp Ile Lys Lys				
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aca tgc aca aac ctc aaa cca acg att ctt aaa aac cat ctt tat gat				1152
Thr Cys Thr Asn Leu Lys Pro Thr Ile Leu Lys Asn His Leu Tyr Asp				
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cca aat gat aaa att gtt gag tgg aga aaa ctg cca aca ttt ctt act				1200
Pro Asn Asp Lys Ile Val Glu Trp Arg Lys Leu Pro Thr Phe Leu Thr				
	385	390	395	400
aat gaa gac tgt gca aga ttg gaa tct tat tgt ttt tac tac gaa aaa				1248
Asn Glu Asp Cys Ala Arg Leu Glu Ser Tyr Cys Phe Tyr Tyr Glu Lys				
	405	410	415	
gct tgt cca aat gcc aaa gaa gag tgt atg aat ttg agg gca gcg tgt				1296
Ala Cys Pro Asn Ala Lys Glu Glu Cys Met Asn Leu Arg Ala Ala Cys				
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Tyr Lys Arg Gly Leu Asp Gly Arg Ala Asn Lys Val Leu Gln Glu Asn				
	435	440	445	
atg cgt ggg tta tta cgt ggt tca aat caa agt tgg ctt aag gag ttt				1392
Met Arg Gly Leu Leu Arg Gly Ser Asn Gln Ser Trp Leu Lys Glu Phe				
	450	455	460	
caa caa aga tta gta aaa gta tgt aag gag cta aaa gaa aat aaa gga				1440
Gln Gln Arg Leu Val Lys Val Cys Lys Glu Leu Lys Glu Asn Lys Gly				
	465	470	475	480
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Ser Phe Pro Asn Asp Glu Ile Phe Val Leu Cys Val Gln Pro Ala Lys				
	485	490	495	
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Ala Ala Arg Leu Leu Thr His Asp His Gln Met Arg Val Ile Phe Leu				
	500	505	510	
cga caa caa ttg gat caa aag aga gat ttt ccg aca gat aaa gac tgc				1584
Arg Gln Gln Leu Asp Gln Lys Arg Asp Phe Pro Thr Asp Lys Asp Cys				
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Lys Glu Leu Gly Lys Lys Cys Gln Asp Leu Gly Lys Asp Ser Lys Glu				
	530	535	540	
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Ile Thr Trp Pro Cys His Thr Leu Glu Gln Gln Cys Asn Arg Leu Gly				
	545	550	555	560

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Thr Thr Glu Ile Leu Lys Gln Val Leu Leu Asp Glu His Lys Asp Thr	
565 570 575	
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Leu Lys Asp Gln Glu Ser Cys Val Lys Tyr Leu Lys Glu Lys Cys Asn	
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Lys Trp Ser Arg Arg Gly Asp Asp Arg Phe Ser Phe Val Cys Val Phe	
595 600 605	
caa aac gct acg tgt gag ctg atg gta aaa gac gtg aaa gac agg tgt	1872
Gln Asn Ala Thr Cys Glu Leu Met Val Lys Asp Val Lys Asp Arg Cys	
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Glu Val Phe Lys Lys Asn Ile Lys Ala Ser Tyr Ile Ile Glu Phe Leu	
625 630 635 640	
gaa aat aat aca aat aaa ata aca aca ctg gaa aga aat tgt ccc tct	1968
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645 650 655	
tgg cat acg tat tgc aat aga ttt tca cct aat tgt cca ggt ctt acg	2016
Trp His Thr Tyr Cys Asn Arg Phe Ser Pro Asn Cys Pro Gly Leu Thr	
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Val Ala Gly Asn Val Asn Asn Ala Ser Ile Ser Gly Leu Cys Lys Ala	
725 730 735	
aac acc aag gat aac tct gga aag agt gat gag gat gct aga aag gaa	2256
Asn Thr Lys Asp Asn Ser Gly Lys Ser Asp Glu Asp Ala Arg Lys Glu	
740 745 750	
ctc tgt gag aaa tta gtg aaa gaa gtg gaa gaa cag tgc aaa gca tta	2304
Leu Cys Glu Lys Leu Val Lys Glu Val Glu Glu Gln Cys Lys Ala Leu	
755 760 765	
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Pro Thr Glu Leu Gly Gln Pro Ala Ala Asp Leu Lys Lys Asp Tyr Lys	
770 775 780	
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gat acc aca aaa cat gtg aaa ata cta cgg aga gga gtt aag gat gta 2544
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 835 840 845

tcc gta aca gaa tta gaa gct aaa gca ttt gat ttg gca gca gaa gta 2592
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aag att aat aag gct tgt cgc aat ctg aag cct ctg gag gtg aag ccg 2736
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acc gtt gcc gat ccg aag gca acg gaa tgc aaa tcc tta cag aca aca 2832
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 930 935 940

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 Asp Thr Trp Val Thr Gln Thr Ser Thr His Thr Ser Thr Ser Thr Ile
 945 950 955 960

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 965 970 975

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 980 985 990

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 35 40 45
 Lys Ala Ser Leu Asp Met Glu Lys Val His Lys Met Leu Lys Asp Phe
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 Cys Gly Asn Gly Lys Ala Ser Lys Ala Asn Thr Lys Cys Gln Gly Leu
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 Gly Pro Ala Leu Thr Asn Pro Ser Asp Asp Asn Cys Lys Glu Ser Glu
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 145 150 155 160
 Glu Thr His Glu Lys Lys Leu Lys Glu Ile Cys Pro Val Leu Gln Arg
 165 170 175
 Glu Ser Asn Glu Leu Thr Asp Leu Cys Leu Asn Gln Lys Lys Thr Cys
 180 185 190
 Glu Asn Ile Ile Lys Glu Lys Asp Lys Lys Cys Thr Thr Leu Lys Ala
 195 200 205
 Asn Val Ala Thr Ala Leu Gly Ser Phe Lys Lys Glu Ile Cys Leu Glu
 210 215 220
 Leu Leu Glu Gln Cys Tyr Phe Tyr Ile Gly Asn Cys Gly Asp Asp Asp
 225 230 235 240
 Ile Ile Lys Cys Ile Glu Leu Gly Gly Lys Cys Gln Glu Gln Asn Ile
 245 250 255
 Val Tyr Ile Pro Pro Gly Pro Asp Phe Asp Pro Thr Arg Pro Glu Ala
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 Thr Leu Ala Glu Asp Ile Asp Leu Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys Lys Ala Glu
 275 280 285
 Glu Asp Gly Val Phe Ile Gly Lys His His Leu Arg Asp Ala Thr Ala
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Ile Gly Glu Lys Cys Asn Lys Ile Leu Glu Asp Lys Cys Lys Asn Ser
 325 330 335
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 465 470 475 480
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 485 490 495
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 545 550 555 560
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 595 600 605
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 610 615 620
 Glu Val Phe Lys Lys Asn Ile Lys Ala Ser Tyr Ile Ile Glu Phe Leu
 625 630 635 640

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 645 650 655
 Trp His Thr Tyr Cys Asn Arg Phe Ser Pro Asn Cys Pro Gly Leu Thr
 660 665 670
 Lys Glu Asn Ser Cys Thr Lys Ile Lys Lys His Cys Glu Pro Phe Tyr
 675 680 685
 Lys Arg Lys Ala Leu Glu Asp Ala Leu Lys Val Glu Leu Gln Gly Lys
 690 695 700
 Leu Thr Asp Lys Ser Lys Cys Glu Pro Ala Leu Lys Arg Tyr Cys Thr
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 Asn Thr Lys Asp Asn Ser Gly Lys Ser Asp Glu Asp Ala Arg Lys Glu
 740 745 750
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 755 760 765
 Pro Thr Glu Leu Gly Gln Pro Ala Ala Asp Leu Lys Lys Asp Tyr Lys
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 Asp Thr Thr Lys His Val Lys Ile Leu Arg Arg Gly Val Lys Asp Val
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 Ser Val Thr Glu Leu Glu Ala Lys Ala Phe Asp Leu Ala Ala Glu Val
 850 855 860
 Phe Gly Arg Tyr Val Asp Leu Lys Glu Arg Cys Asn Lys Leu Glu Ser
 865 870 875 880
 Asp Cys Arg Ile Lys Glu Asp Cys Lys Asp Leu Glu Glu Val Cys Lys
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 Lys Ile Asn Lys Ala Cys Arg Asn Leu Lys Pro Leu Glu Val Lys Pro
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 Asp Thr Trp Val Thr Gln Thr Ser Thr His Thr Ser Thr Ser Thr Ile
 945 950 955 960
 Thr Ser Thr Ile Thr Ser Lys Ile Thr Leu Thr Ser Thr Arg Arg Cys
 46

965

970

975

Lys Pro Thr Lys Cys Thr Thr Gly Asp Asp Ala Glu Asp Val Lys Pro
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gag cag gaa tgc aaa aaa aaa cta aaa aaa tat tgc caa gaa ttg act 144
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gaa gca aaa cta aat ata gaa caa gta cac aga aaa ctt aaa ggt ttt 192
 Glu Ala Lys Leu Asn Ile Glu Gln Val His Arg Lys Leu Lys Gly Phe
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tgc gaa gat gga aaa gca gat aca aaa tgc aaa gaa ctg aaa gcc aat 240
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 65 70 75 80

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 Ile Glu Lys Lys Cys Thr Thr Ile Lys Gly Lys Leu Lys Glu Ala Ile
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 115 120 125

gat tgc aat act ttg aga aat aag tgc tat caa aag aaa cgt gat aaa 432
 Asp Cys Asn Thr Leu Arg Asn Lys Cys Tyr Gln Lys Lys Arg Asp Lys
 130 135 140

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 Val Ala Glu Glu Val Leu Leu Arg Ala Leu Arg Ser Asp Leu Asn Gly
 145 150 155 160

47

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 Ser Val Ile Cys Glu Lys Lys Leu Lys Glu Ile Cys Pro Val Met Gly 175
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agg gaa agt gat gag tta aca aac ttg tgt ctg aac cag aaa gag aca 576
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 Cys Lys Asn Ile Leu Ile Glu Lys Asp Lys Lys Cys Gly Thr Leu Lys 205
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 225 230 235

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 Asp Ile Ile Lys Cys Ile Glu Leu Gly Gly Lys Cys Gln Glu Gln Asn 255
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 Asp Lys Glu Lys Cys Glu Glu Ala Leu Gln Lys Ser Cys Lys Asn Pro 335
 325 330

cat gaa cat gag gct tta gaa agt tta tgt aag aaa aat ggt tta agt 1056
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 340 345

aat gat gga acg aaa aaa tgt gaa gaa ttg caa aat gat att aac aaa 1104
 Asn Asp Gly Thr Lys Lys Cys Glu Glu Leu Gln Asn Asp Ile Asn Lys 365
 355 360

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 370 375

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Pro Gly Leu Thr Lys Glu Asn Ser Cys Thr Lys Ile Lys Lys His Arg	675	680	685	
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Glu Pro Phe Tyr Lys Arg Lys Ala Leu Glu Asp Ala Leu Lys Val Glu	690	695	700	
ctt caa gga aaa ttg act gat aaa tct aaa tgt gaa cct gca ttg aaa				2160
Leu Gln Gly Lys Leu Thr Asp Lys Ser Lys Cys Glu Pro Ala Leu Lys	705	710	715	720
aga tat tgt aca gta gcg gga aac gta aat aat gcg tca atc agt ggc				2208
Arg Tyr Cys Thr Val Ala Gly Asn Val Asn Asn Ala Ser Ile Ser Gly	725	730	735	
tta tgc aaa gct aac acc aag gat aac tct gga aag agt gat gag gat				2256
Leu Cys Lys Ala Asn Thr Lys Asp Asn Ser Gly Lys Ser Asp Glu Asp	740	745	750	
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Ala Arg Lys Glu Leu Cys Glu Lys Leu Val Lys Glu Val Glu Glu Gln	755	760	765	
tgc aaa gca tta cca aca gaa tta gga caa ccg gca gct gat cta aaa				2352
Cys Lys Ala Leu Pro Thr Glu Leu Gly Gln Pro Ala Ala Asp Leu Lys	770	775	780	
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Lys Asp Tyr Lys Thr Tyr Glu Glu Leu Lys Lys Arg Ala Glu Glu Ala	785	790	795	800
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Met Asn Lys Ser Ser Leu Val Leu Ser Leu Ile Lys Lys Asn Glu Ser	805	810	815	
aat gta tca aaa agt aat agc aaa aac aag gat aag aat gcc gtt tca				2496
Asn Val Ser Lys Ser Asn Ser Lys Asn Lys Asp Lys Asn Ala Val Ser	820	825	830	
aac gga ctt caa gat acc aca aaa cat gtg aaa ata cta cgg agg gga				2544
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Val Lys Asp Val Ser Val Thr Glu Leu Glu Ala Lys Ala Phe Asp Leu	850	855	860	
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Ala Ala Glu Val Phe Gly Arg Tyr Val Asp Leu Lys Glu Arg Cys Asn	865	870	875	880
aaa ttg gaa tca gat tgc aga att aag gag gat tgc aaa gac tta gaa				2688
Lys Leu Glu Ser Asp Cys Arg Ile Lys Glu Asp Cys Lys Asp Leu Glu				

885	890	895	
gaa gta tgc aaa aag att aat aag gct tgt cgc aat ctg aag cct ctg			2736
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gag gtg aag ccg cac gaa aca gtg aca gaa agt aca acg aca act aca			2784
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aca aca aca aca acc gtt gcc gat ccg aag gca acg gaa tgc aaa tcc			2832
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930	935	940	
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Leu Gln Thr Thr Asp Thr Trp Val Thr Gln Thr Ser Thr His Thr Ser			
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Thr Ser Thr Ile Thr Ser Thr Ile Thr Ser Lys Ile Thr Leu Thr Ser			
965	970	975	
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Ala Gly Asp Val Lys Pro Ser Glu Gly Leu Arg Met Ser Gly Trp Asn			
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Cys Glu Asp Gly Lys Ala Asp Thr Lys Cys Lys Glu Leu Lys Ala Asn
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Ile Glu Lys Lys Cys Thr Thr Ile Lys Gly Lys Leu Lys Glu Ala Ile
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Lys Lys Lys Ile Gln Ile Ile Thr Asp Lys Asp Cys Lys Glu Asn Glu
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 Ser Val Ile Cys Glu Lys Lys Leu Lys Glu Ile Cys Pro Val Met Gly
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 Arg Glu Ser Asp Glu Leu Thr Asn Leu Cys Leu Asn Gln Lys Glu Thr
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 Cys Lys Asn Ile Leu Ile Glu Lys Asp Lys Lys Cys Gly Thr Leu Lys
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 Ile Ala Tyr Met Pro Pro Gly Pro Asp Phe Asp Pro Thr Arg Pro Glu
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 325 330 335
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 355 360 365
 Thr Cys Lys Ile Phe Thr Ser Lys Val Thr Asn Asn Arg Leu Phe Asp
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 Pro Thr Lys Gly Asn Asn Glu Ile Val Gly Trp Glu Gly Leu Pro Thr
 385 390 395 400
 Phe Leu Ser Asn Glu Asp Cys Ala Lys Leu Glu Ser Tyr Cys Phe Tyr
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 Phe Glu Lys Lys Cys Pro Asp Gly Glu Asn Ala Cys Lys Asn Ile Arg
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 Thr Ile Phe Leu Arg Gln Gln Leu Asp Gln Lys Arg Asp Phe Pro Thr
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 Asn Cys Pro Ser Trp His Thr Tyr Cys Asn Arg Phe Ser Pro Asn Cys
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770	775	780
Lys Asp Tyr Lys Thr Tyr	Glu Glu Leu Lys Lys	Arg Ala Glu Glu Ala
785	790	795
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805	810	815
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820	825	830
Asn Gly Leu Gln Asp Thr	Thr Lys His Val Lys	Ile Leu Arg Arg Gly
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Val Lys Asp Val Ser Val	Thr Glu Leu Glu Ala	Lys Ala Phe Asp Leu
850	855	860
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980	985	990
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 99/18750

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 C12Q1/68 C12N15/11 C07K16/14

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 C12Q C12N C07K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	GARBE T. & STRINGER J. : "Molecular characterization of clustered variants of genes encoding major surface antigens of human <i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> " INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, vol. 62, no. 8, - August 1994 (1994-08) pages 3092-3101, XP002128593 cited in the application the whole document --- -/--	1-45

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

25 January 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

10/02/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
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Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Müller, F

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 99/18750

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>THEUS S A ET AL: "Immunization with the major surface glycoprotein of Pneumocystis carinii elicits a protective response" VACCINE, GB, BUTTERWORTH SCIENTIFIC, GUILDFORD, vol. 16, no. 11-12, - 11 July 1998 (1998-07-11) page 1149-1157 XP004124618 ISSN: 0264-410X the whole document</p>	24,25
X	<p>KOVACS J.A. ET AL.: "Multiple genes encode the major surface glycoprotein of Pneumocystis carinii" J. BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 268, no. 8, - 15 March 1993 (1993-03-15) pages 6034-6040, XP002128594 the whole document</p>	1,23
X	<p>CHARY-REDDY S ET AL: "IDENTIFICATION OF EXTRAPULMONARY PNEUMOCYSTIS CARINII IN IMMUNOCOMPROMISED RATS BY PCR" JOURNAL OF CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY, US, WASHINGTON, DC, vol. 34, no. 7, - July 1996 (1996-07) page 1660-1665 XP000865721 ISSN: 0095-1137 the whole document</p>	1,23
A	<p>US 5 776 680 A (LEIBOWITZ MICHAEL J ET AL) 7 July 1998 (1998-07-07) cited in the application the whole document</p>	
P,X	<p>MEI Q. ET AL.: "Characterization of major surface glycoprotein genes of human pneumocystis carinii and high-level expression of a conserved region" INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, vol. 66, no. 9, - September 1998 (1998-09) pages 4268-4273, XP002128595 the whole document</p>	1-45

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 99/18750

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5776680 A	07-07-1998	US 5849484 A	15-12-1998